The M'Kean County Miner.

H. F. BARBOUR, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER. DEVOTED TO HOME INTERESTS, LITERATURE, AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE. $1.50 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

VOL. XII. SMETHPORT, M'KEAN COUNTY, PA., THURSDAY, JULY 15, 1875. NO. 37.

M'Kean Miner.

Published Every Thursday.

H. F. BARBOUR,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS—$1.50 Per Year, In Advance.

Fifty cents will be added on all subscriptions when payment is delayed over three months.

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Will attend promptly to all calls in their profession.

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Will attend to all calls in his profession.

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Prompt attention given to all professional calls.

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ROBT. H. ROSE
Is authorized to receive moneys for and also applications to buy lands. He will give information generally, in any business of this Estate, in McKean, Potter, Elk and Cameron counties. He may be found at the Prothonotary's Office in the Court House.
ROBT. H. ROSE,
Agent of the Estate.
Wellsboro, Dec. 24, 1873.

New Cabinet Shop

The undersigned would respectfully announce to the public that, having bought the Cabinet Shop two doors above the old stand, occupied by the late Wm. Walden, he is prepared to sell Chairs of most every description and Furniture of most every kind, and keeps constantly on hand a large supply of all articles of

Furniture, Picture Frames, &c

WM. SPECHT.
Smethport, Feb. 4, 1875.

"Be Good to Yourself."

"Good-bye! Good-bye!" the driver said,
As the coach came off in a whirl
(And the coachman's beard his handsome hand);
"Be good to yourself, my girl!"

Ah! many a good good-bye I've heard,
From many an aching heart;
And many a friendly farewell word,
When strangers came to part;

And I've heard a thousand hearty cheers,
And many a senseless joke,
And many a fervent prayer from lips
That all a-trouble spoke;

And many a bit of good advice,
In sensible, proverbial phrase,
And many a wish—of little price—
For health and happy days.

But among them the happy sentiment
(Whatever the fates may will)
Still springs up by its self-control
Its greatest good or ill—

Of benefactions known,
Old many a shining pearl,
I like the merry coachman's best,
"Be good to yourself, my girl!"

—John G. Saxe.

AN OLD SAILOR'S YARN.

Old Jones—Discipline in the Olden Time

"That's a bad habit you've got," said the old sailor, as he took his mug of ale from the slouchiest boy, "of frothin' your beer. I wouldn't like to go so far as to say that such a practice will eventually lead you to the gallows, but I do say if ever you're a-goin' to be hanged, when you're a-squarin' up your accounts aforehand, and a-rulin' off the sins you've committed, this here frothin' will sit heavy on your conscience." "I knew'd a mate, sir," he continued, turning to me, "as ended his days a-marryin' a widder as kep a public house along the Waterloo road, as was very particular onto this point arter he become first officer of that establishment, and many's the time I've heered him say to his wife—her as were a widder afore she got spliced to him—'Whatever you does, Maria, my dear, don't froth the beer; a honest glass of beer for a honest man's money, that's my motto.' He's dead and gone now, and her third weren't a sea-farin' man at all; but that's somethin' that'll be counted in his favor when he's bein' reckoned up for a full one—he never frothed the beer.

"He were one of the hardest nuts to crack when he were goin' in them Liverpool ships as ever I seen. I made one or two voyages with him, but were not over fond, because, although as a rule he treated me very well, there was times when he'd whale all hands, jist for amusement like, and then I come in for my share with all the rest.

"I mind the time he trashed down the Marmion's hold, as would a killed any other white man, however much a nigger might have stood it; and it hardly fazed old Jones, which were his name. The Marmion were a ship with about twenty-four feet depth of hold, and then she had a house eight feet high a-runnin' from the for'ard part of the main-hatch clean for'ard to the foremast, with a scuttle through the deck of it right over this hatch; and it were down through this scuttle that old Jones went a-trippin' over one of the guys to the cook's funnel, which were jist short of it, and a-goin' down head foremost. There were a mixture of white oak over the hatch when ballast or such were were a-bein' throw'd down, and old Jones split his head open and broke his collar-bone on it, cause he were a mite of over two hundred in weight, and would naturally come heavy when he did come. Two or three of us jumped down arter him, and the second mate passed down a line for to bind on to old Jones and haul him up; but Lord love you, sir, he fetched that out one a wipe alongside of the head, which were me, as knocked me away over the sister keelson and into the port bilge, and says he: 'Can't I come down here without all your chaps a follerin' round arter me?' and sig he went up the hatch-stanchions as if nothin' had happened. It struck him up a good deal, and I heerd him tell the second mate arter he got on deck that he never felt so funny in his life as he did when he first picked himself up. 'The stanchions, says he, 'steamed all goin' round and round, as if they was a-dancin' a hornpipe.'

"When he joined that ship, it was the voyage afore, and I went into her then, he jist begin by pounding all hands, including the steward, third mate and carpenter.

"You see, sir, the way of it were, he had been mate of the Sea with Captain Edwards for a long time, and the Marmion belonged to the same company, and there were a change of captains jist afore the ship were ready for sea, the captain of the Marmion bein' transferred to a new ship, and another captain what had jist arrived in the Maria, bein' appointed to the Marmion, and as his mate didn't suit the owners, old Jones were transferred from his ship to this here Marmion. Well, the skipper took most of his people with him, his cook and steward, carpenter and third mate, and most of his crew. The second mate were a mate of the name of Williams, which know'd old Jones, and had been with him afore. Well, sir, old Jones jined her in the mornin' as it might be, and took her off in the East river, jist below Fulton ferry, and well over to the Brooklyn side. The crew was all aboard except two or three, and were all chaps from the last ship.

"Well, as it seems, the mate of that there other ship had been one of your kind of soft and easy chaps, and everybody had done pretty much as he had a mind to, which is the worst thing for a crew as anythin' I knows on, 'cause the willin' men has for to do all the work.

"Still, as soon as the anchor was down, old Jones he took the time of the stevedore's man what had brung the ship out into the river, and he sends 'em all ashore. Then, as it were nigh hand onto eight bells, he tells the second mate for to let the hands have dinner. At two bells, when the second mate sends the third mate for'ard for to turn 'em to, he comes aft and tells the second mate as how the men said they weren't agoin' to turn to till all hands had come aboard. Well, the second mate he tells old Jones, and old Jones he says to him: 'Go for'ard, sir, and tell 'em that one Jones is mate of this ship, and ask 'em if ever they've heard mention of his name in Water street.' So the second mate he tells 'em, and they sends word that they had heerd of old Jones, and that they had long been waitin' for to sail with him.

"'Are they drunk?' says old Jones, for he was a very conscientious man, and never would whale a drunken man if he could help it, 'cause you see he used for to horse up his own jib pretty taut sometimes. 'Are they drunk, Mr. Williams, or crazy?' says old Jones, when he got the message. 'Well, not very,' says the second mate. 'Will it do to whip 'em? Are they sober enough for that?' says old Jones. 'Well, I should think they jist was,' says the second mate. 'Very well, then,' says old Jones. 'You take the starboard side and I'll take the port,' and the two went for'ard, and jist whaled every man. Then they hung 'em up aloft a puttin' on chafin' gear, slushin' down the masts and sich.

"Now, the third mate and the carpenter had stood off and hadn't took no hand into this row, which had lasted some time afore all hands was satisfactorily whaled, and so old Jones now goes to them, and says he: 'I didn't see you chaps a-takin' no hand in this here little amusement we've been a-havin', and it's probably because you don't understand my regulations, which is that everybody as don't fight for me has got to fight with me, so, Mr. Williams, you take the carpenter and I'll take the third mate,' and they done so accordin', and whaled them two pretty bad.

"The steward were a awful swell chap, as had been with this here old man for a many years, and were more of a wally de sham than anythin' else, and he'd been in the habit of ruttin' hisself higher than any mate aboard of the other ship, and old Jones seen somethin' in his looks which he didn't jist like, and so he says to him, very perlitely, for nothin' made old Jones so good-natured as to have a good row: 'You don't seem to approve of all these proceedin's, Mr. Crockery Smasher; was you ever more astonished in your life?' This here were a favorite question with old Jones jist afore he whipped anybody, and when they said 'No,' he'd say: 'Then you're jist agoin' to be,' and then knock 'em down.

"This here steward, however, never dreamed that any mere mate would dare for to hit him, and he says: 'I'll trouble you, Mister Jones, when you address your conversation to me, to call me by my right name, and I may as well tell you that Captain Conklin does not approve of sich proceedin's as yours, and will very soon put a stop to 'em when he comes on board. I've been with him now five years, and I know that he will not permit anythin' of this kind!' 'Have you quite done?' says old Jones, very sweetly, 'or is there anythin' else you'd like to say afore you're licked? Came arterwards you won't be in a condition for to make speeches'; and the next minute the steward were a sprawlin' on deck. Well, arter lickin' the steward, old Jones went for'ard to the cook, and he says to him: 'Doctor, I've whaled everybody but you.' 'And very proper, too, Masser Jones. Them sailors jist did what they pleased in the last ship, very proper to teach 'em discipline; I had both coppers full of hot water, sar, if they had been a-gittin' the best of you, sar, I would have been there with the hot water.' 'Doctor,' says old Jones, 'what ship was you in last?' 'The Mar—' 'There,' says old Jones, 'that's enough, don't never mention that ship's name agin while you are on board of this vessel; forgit that there ever was such a ship; all the rest have forgotten it already, and you must never remember it again. Now what ship was you in last, Doctor?' 'Fore God, Masser Jones, I hain't got no recollection what she was. I forgit her entirely.' 'Doctor,' says old Jones, 'you've jist weathered a lickin'.'

"Well, sir, the next day, when the skipper came aboard, 'it was funny,' old Jones said, 'I've often heerd him spin this yarn, 'for to see the steward and third mate and carpenter, every time they passed him, turn the blackest of their black eyes up to the old man. I reckon, too,' old Jones used for to say, goin' on with the yarn, 'as how the steward must have told him somethin' about it, 'cause he looked as black as a thundercloud when he come up on deck. Well, I didn't say nothin', and by-and-bye, when the man was knocked off for dinner, I seen 'em all comin' aft in line, with the third mate and carpenter at their heads, and I waited till they got as far aft as the break of the poop, and then I sung out 'Go for'ard, every one of you!' and away they went like a flock of sheep.'

"'What's the matter with the men, Mr. Jones?' says the old man. 'Nothin', sir,' says I, 'they was in pretty bad order, sir, but I think I've got 'em pretty well straightened out.'

"'If don't work my crew ill-treated, Mr. Jones,' says the old man again, and says I, 'Captain Conklin, your crew was ill-treated in the last ship, and permitted to shirk their work and insult their officers, but since I've had 'em in hand, I've been kind enough to give them a few lessons in seamanship and duty and discipline. They are there in the forecastle now, a-eatin' their dinner, and if your last mate had a-sent him word they'd see him blamed first. Now see how much better I've treated 'em!' 'Fo'ard there!' I sings out, 'I say! here every one of you!' And away they come a pourin' out of the forecastle, and a-runnin' aft, the third mate and carpenter arriving first. When they got as far aft as the poop, I says: 'Never mind; go below and finish your dinners,' and they went, and the captain never said no more to me about ill-treating his crew. 'I used for to be pretty hard, I do believe,' old Jones would go on to say, arter he were in the public house business, 'but I always had a crew so feared of me that, in the event of any accident, if I'd a said: 'We're goin' to leave the ship, you stay and git drowned, they would a thought they had got to do it.'"

"And I guess he were right, sir, and I didn't object much to goin' with old Jones, except as I say, he would sometimes whale all hands for amusement, and jist to keep his hand in. Still he had his good points, and arter he got into the public line he played fair and never frothed the beer."—*N. Y. World.*

The American Liar.

You see them, meet them, every day. Go where you will, on the cars, in a steamboat, in a saloon, to a circus, a town meeting, a public assemblage of any kind, or anywhere, and you will find "Our Liar" the center of a little coterie. He is an orator in his way, and very eloquent. He attracts men as sugar does flies. You may not believe in him; you may despise him; but you want to hear him, and when he is done you will pronounce him the greatest liar you ever saw. There are many kinds of liars. There is the profound liar, who is generally an old man with white hair and sober mien. He walks about with a cane, and daily sits in the post-office or grocery. He tells the most marvelous stories of what he saw and did when a young man, and speaks with such apparent candor and truthfulness that you are compelled to say to yourself: "I cannot believe his story, but there certainly must be some truth in it." Then there is the shallow liar; he is the fellow with expressionless face and big mouth; he lives to lie; he never deceives anybody, however. He is as transparent as a clean window pane. He never told the truth in his life purposely, and you never expected him to; he lies about the commonest affairs of life. He has seen a great many wonderful things that nobody else ever saw. It was his peculiar good fortune to see a white squirrel with three eyes that no other human being ever saw. He once had in his possession a hen named Betty, that raised six orphan pigs, and if he had that hen now he wouldn't take a million dollars for her, no, sir. The weekly [illegible] When that hen died there wasn't a dry eye in the village where he lived. Owing to a singular streak of good luck years ago, he saw at Bucks county, Pa., a man eat a circus swallow a boa constrictor eight feet long. He wouldn't have believed it could have been done if he hadn't seen it with his own eyes. The other people who were at the circus are all dead now, and the man who performed in it are all dead, too; if any of them were living he could prove it by them.

Spontaneous Combustion.

An alleged case of the spontaneous combustion of a living human being comes to us from California. The Tuolumne *Independent* says: Judge Mackey, of Merced, discharged one of his hired men, who was a confirmed drunkard. The man staid in Merced until the following Monday, when he departed for La Grange, taking the precaution to take a gallon of gin along. Nothing was seen of him after this until Wednesday, when two small boys, living just outside of La Grange, ran into their father's house, in great alarm, saying there was a man on the road who was burning up. Such proved to be the case. The unfortunate man, by his excess in drinking, had destroyed his vital energies, and chemical agents had obtained the ascendancy, so the hydrogen of alcoholic drinks had combined with the phosphorus of the body, forming phosphuretted hydrogen, which ignited spontaneously, and the wretched man died a most appalling death.

Mr. Bergh is needed in Paris, if the statement be true that certain owners of leech ponds buy up horses that are too old to work to feed their leeches. The horses are staked in the pond up to their bellies, when the leeches immediately attach themselves to them and suck the blood out of them, which it takes one or two days to do.

Health and Disease.

There is no one thing which causes so much pain, poverty and distress as bad living and bad doctoring. Learned philanthropists are now commencing that health reform is the basis of all other reforms. We must insist that physicians should begin to preserve health rather than drug to restore it. It is strange so many have an idea that they can do the latter, but not the former. They can make one ill, but cannot keep one so, reversing the common sense maxim that "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure." Strange that the skill which puts the body to rights might not prevent the disorder! Is it not easier to keep the road than to find it after losing it? Is it wise to let our children contract vices, that we may use our skill to return them to their lost virtues? Is it not easier to keep men sober than to reform one drunkard? So must it be as to health. Far easier and far safer for doctors to study, to practice and to teach hygiene—to have all their patrons live in accordance with the laws of health—than to dose them into health when sick. Why not do as one of the kings of China—give the physician a certain sum for every day the family were kept in good health, but nothing for the days this inestimable blessing was lost? Under such an engagement, the physician should have control of the diet, and other sanitary regulations, which would be far easier, happier and less expensive than his too often vain effort to kill disease with poisonous drugs. Besides, let it be well understood and never forgotten, that disease is the remedial effort of nature to right a wrong; the noble defense against a vile attack; the courageous, loyal rally to dislodge a dangerous foe. For instance, put snuff in the nose, which will be the foe, and the sneeze which follows to expel it is the disease; put the same weed in the mouth, and the saliva flows to wash it out, and if held in the mouth for the first time, nausea and vomiting are reinforcements to expel the enemy. Swallow indigestible food upon a weak stomach, and the disease of throwing it back comes as a relief. These instances, be assured, soundly illustrate the friendly action of our system against our injuries. The cause of the disease is a foe to be removed—the disease itself a friend never to be fought, but always favored. Happily, however, with ordinary caution, a man becomes his own physician. He has but to keep a careful watch over his desires, and restrain the promptings of passions always struggling to be free from the fetters imposed by common sense; to keep the system in a healthy condition and conform to the hygienic laws which mark the boundaries of health and disease, and he has a certain immunity from pain and suffering.

A Brave Girl.

The Marion Ind., correspondent of the Indianapolis *Journal* relates the following incident in connection with a case of jail-breaking a few days ago: The prisoners escaped from jail in the absence of the sheriff and his deputies; the sheriff's wife and her sisters, the two Misses Anderson, being the only persons about the building at the time. It seems that the prisoner, Henry Fry, called for a light, as is usually done by some one of the prisoners before retiring. The young ladies knowing that the sheriff had locked the prisoners within the corridor of the cell department at nightfall, and anticipating no danger, opened the two outer doors leading into the aisle outside of the corridor, when Washburn sprang out followed by Conkling and Favora. The younger Miss Anderson resolutely seized Washburn, and although he dragged her out of the room adjoining the jail department and down the high stone steps and into the yard, knocking over everything in the way, yet she clung to him until he finally threw her upon the ground just as he was in the act of climbing over the high board fence on the west side of the jail. But the brave girl seized him again, and jerking him backward into the yard held on to him till Mr. Humphreys came up. He says that he found him sullenly pulling her hair and slapping her in the face. Sheriff Baldwin rewarded the plucky young lady with a present of one hundred dollars.

To Amateur Florists.

Many ladies complain that they have no luck with flowers. The truth is, they do not know how to prepare genial soil for their pets. Flowers of all sorts like a rich, mellow soil. If the ground is heavy, adhesive, and inclined to be wet, the surplus water must be drawn away through drains. Then fine chip-manure, old sawdust, half decayed tanbark, or fine mold from the forest, must be worked into the soil. At the same time, fine scrapings from the barnyard, or even street dirt, will be found excellent in preparing flower-beds. Sifted coal ashes in generous abundance will render the soil light, and will also improve the fertility. It is an excellent practice also to collect a few baskets of fine coal dust—the finer the better; also iron turnings, iron filings, and the sweepings of blacksmith's shops and iron foundaries. By supplying growing plants with filling, sand, and potash, or soap-suds, which will answer the same purpose as potash, blossoms will be developed of a more velvety appearance and of deeper hues than can ever be produced if the substances alluded to are scarce in the soil.

BURGLARIES IN THE NIGHT.

A City Paper Gives a Hint as to What Should Be Done with Midnight Intruders.

Householders may as well understand that burglars are just now very numerous and bold. In cities and their vicinity, says the New York *Times*, there are constant reports of engagements with these villains, and our readers need not be reminded that some of the collisions between housebreakers and those who were defending life and property have been no child's play. Two or three recent affairs in Brooklyn illustrate the dangerous character of the marauders; and only recently burglars broke open a store in East Broadway, New York, and when courageously attacked by the owner, who lived in the building, one of the thieves fired at him with intent to kill. Fortunately, the shopkeeper escaped with his life, while the would-be assassin was captured. One of these fellows, who was caught in a house in Natick, Mass., lately did not get off so easily as most of his kidney. The plucky householder fired at the villain as he attempted to spring, and mortally wounded him. The burglar in this case is supposed to be one of the tribe of "tramps," now so numerous throughout New England and some parts of this State. The East Broadway offender is identified as an old hand, and the police can have no difficulty in classing him properly with the particular branch of operators to which he belongs. He narrowly escaped being a murderer as well as a thief, and his condign punishment will be fitted to the aggravated circumstances of the case.

As these midnight prowlers always go prepared to take life, the citizen has no alternative but a similar preparation to receive them. Under our system of law, the forcible or illegal entry of a dwelling or other building is defined as burglary. Burglary in the nighttime is a more serious crime than a felonious act of that character committed in the daytime. The thieves themselves know this very well, and, while they do not usually go into a house or store with the intention of killing the inmates or watchmen and then robbing the premises, they do go prepared to defend themselves with deadly weapons if surprised. As in the Bay Ridge case last autumn, they will fight when commanded to stand, and fire away indiscriminately in order to get off without detection. The householder, therefore, is right to fire on the intruder, just as the Van Brunts did at Bay Ridge, or as Mr. Phippe, of Natick, did when he saw the burglar crawling out from under the furniture in his house at two o'clock in the morning. The man is there on no lawful errand; he is presumed to be ready to slay as well as steal; the law holds him harmless who fires at him in self-defense. If this may seem a stern application of the law of self-preservation, it should be remembered that any softer method of treatment is only offering a premium to crime. So long as housebreakers may be sure that their risk in entering houses is slight, their bad business is a thriving one. If the rascals oftener met with the reception which the plucky citizen of Natick gave his nocturnal visitor, we should not so frequently hear of houses rifled, and the lives of their occupants put in deadly peril.

It is a hardship, however, that men should be obliged to guard their lives and property by establishing a sort of private arsenal. Peaceful citizens do not like to feel that they must lie down at night with burglar-alarms about them, and deadly weapons within easy reach. It should be true of an advanced civilization like ours, that the citizen should be so completely protected by the government, that he may sleep as secure from invasion by night as though he were in a fortress. As it is, the law makes each man's house his castle; he must defend it for himself when the State fails to secure him. Human life is precious, even sacred, and it is a trying emergency for a man when he is compelled to defend himself by aiming a deadly weapon at another. But the householder, under the burglar's pistol, has his life to save; when he is attacked or put in jeopardy, the enemy within his doors forfeits all claim to mercy. The sooner the midnight prowler is taught this, the better it will be for society.

An Army Incident.

During the early part of the late war, in the year 1861, shortly after the army moved, Gen. Levi S. Chatfield, of New York, went over to visit some Ohio regiments, when the following incident of the movement was related to him: As they went along on their way over some of the soldiers stepped out of the ranks and "confiscated" a couple of geese, and, at the suggestion of an ingenious fellow and a natural "bummer," one of the drummers unheeded his instrument and put the captured birds in. Shortly afterward the colonel came along, and noticing that the boy shirked his usual drum wheels, rode up to him and said: "Why don't you beat that drum?" "Colonel," said the startled musician, "I want to speak to you." The colonel drew still closer to him and, bending down his head, said: "Well, what have you to say?" The drummer whispered: "Colonel, I've got a couple of geese in here." The colonel straightened up and gravely said: "Well, if you're sick and can't play, you needn't," and then rode on. It is needless to add that the colonel had roast goose that night.

The American Team.

The Irish press speak in congratulatory terms of the victory of the American riflemen in the rifle contest.

The *Freeman's Journal* compliments the Americans on their superior discipline, and says: "The event and its incidents will have drawn closer the entities of the two nations engaged, and while heartily congratulating our gallant competitors on their magnificent triumph, we look for advance to the future.

The Dublin *Express* trusts that the contest will become annual, and if it should continue to be carried on with the same good feeling, not only on the part of the competitors, but on that of the spectators and of the two nations generally which has marked the first two meetings, it will do much to cement the friendship of Ireland and America. To this Colonel Gildersleeve has justly directed attention as the most valuable outcome of this rivalry of marksmen, and we hope the Irish "Sir" will spare no effort to give future meetings that interest which alone can insure their continuance.

Saunders' News-Letter speaks in a similar strain, and says: "Nor should it be forgotten, as slight extenuation of our failure, that while the American team was selected from a nation of forty millions, who are familiar with the rifle from their cradle, ours was selected from a province of five millions, where, except in privileged cases, the use of that weapon is forbidden.

The Dublin *Mail* remarks: The Americans' visit to Europe will assume the proportions of an exchange of national hospitalities, and we in Ireland hope that the result will be a better appreciation of Irish character and aspirations in the United States than has hitherto been the case.

The Law of Citizenship.

A curious case bearing upon the law of citizenship has just come up. A German came to the United States some twenty-seven years ago and, in due course, became a naturalized citizen. During his stay a son was born to him, and at the age of four years that son accompanied his father back to Germany. The father reclaimed and was granted renewed citizenship in the land of his birth. On reaching the age of twenty the son was called upon to perform the usual military service demanded of Germans of that age. He attempted to resist the demand on the ground that he was a citizen of the United States, and appealed to our State department for protection. The question, to which the history of such problems furnishes no precedent, was referred to Attorney General Pierrepont. He has made it the subject of an exhaustive opinion. The point by which his decision has been chiefly guided is that on being questioned whether he intended to return to the United States, the young man refused to give any assurance that he would. It is to be fairly assumed, therefore, that he does not intend to return, and he cannot show any right to claim the protection of the United States government. The attorney general, however, is clearly of opinion, that should the young German return to the United States, he can claim all the rights of adult citizenship, and be eligible for any office for which his American birth qualifies him.

Texas Convict Labor.

A thorough investigation into the system of leasing convict labor which is in operation in Texas, made by a committee whose report displays a commendable spirit of impartiality, confirms the reports that abuses of the most revolting character have existed. It seems that the agents of the lessees have habitually resorted to barbarous and illegal punishments, both in and out of the penitentiary. The stocks, the lash, and the horse have all been resorted to as means of torture, the last named instrument being described as a triumph of ingenuity. In addition to these methods of punishment, guards, sergeants of guards, and foremen of works appear to have indulged in beating and kicking the unfortunates intrusted to their supervision without any restraints from superior authority; and when it is remembered that gangs of convicts were scattered over the country to work upon railroads and plantations, under the absolute control of brutal subordinate keepers, it can easily be imagined what cruelties were inflicted. The Houston *Telegraph* says that since the investigation the lessees have admitted, in a letter to Gov. Coke, that they are unable to manage the penitentiary properly, and have expressed a willingness to turn the whole concern over to the State at any time they are permitted to do so.

Why He Did Not Go.

Henry Ward Beecher wrote recently to a lecture committee in Brattleboro, explaining why he did not go there to deliver a lecture they had been waiting to hear since last fall. He said asking him to go there was like "sending for a man shut up in a foreign dungeon, and wondering that he does not come! For six months I have been sitting in the court almost daily, nor do I know when the detention will end. And even were it to close to-morrow I am in no case to go forth a lecturing. This is for the present out of the question. One thing is certain, I have not been six months in court here because I liked it and wanted to get rid of a lecture at Brattleboro."

The M'Kean Miner.

H. F. Barbour - - Editor.

THURSDAY, JULY 13, 1875.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR,
JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
of Montgomery county.

FOR STATE TREASURER,
HENRY HAWLE,
of Erie county.

The Treasury Investigation.

The choicest article of Democratic stock in trade since the adjournment of the Legislature has been the Treasury Investigation. The howl about a heavy defalcation on the part of the State Treasurer Mackey has been sent along the Democratic lines so persistently that the simple ones began to believe there was really something in it. A committee was appointed by the Democratic House last winter to investigate—to unearth things, as it were. This committee had been hanging about the Treasury ever since, and although offered every facility by the Treasurer to examine his books they have thus far failed to make an effort to find the wished for defalcation. Sensible people have come to the conclusion that the whole business is a trumped up political scare. They do not wish to investigate, as they know full well that it would result in nothing to their purpose, and thus the rural Democratic editor would be deprived of a "grievance" as a text for senseless bowlings about Republican prodigality. Col. McClure, the editor of the Philadelphia *Times*, knows as much about the State finances as there is to know, and as an independent editor would not hesitate to expose a Republican official. But he says:

Nothing comes from the Treasury investigation, and a lot of politicians stand aghast with disappointment because they counted on a proven Treasury deficit to carry the next election, and now their hobby has forked from their vision.

There have been more demagogical and dramatic political demonstrations on the Treasury question than the citizen of average common sense is inclined to make love to. Men have been told so often and so vehemently, that "there's millions in it" if the true defect of the Treasury is ever ascertained, that the legislative poor devils who have gone on a hunt for the bottomless hole in the Treasury, will have trouble to explain why they have missed one of such boundless dimensions. The *Times* has received scores upon scores of letters propounding all manner of inquiries as to the alleged defalcation in the State Treasury, and so no complaining that we have not denounced Treasury thieves along with reservoir and highway jobbers, conventionale mercenaries and Pilgrim ballot stuffers. They are forgetful that when the *Times* assails officials it is first impregnable in its position, and is fully prepared for the fullest vindication of its accusations. We have not alleged a defalcation in the State Treasury because we do not believe that there is one, or has been one during the terms of any of our late State Treasurers. If there had been a defalcation in the State Treasury under Mr. Mackey, as has been intimated in every political campaign for several years past, it would have been demonstrated long ago by men who felt charged with just such duties, and had the position, the intelligence and the integrity to perform them. For three years ending in 1874 the Finance Committee of the Senate had the most intimate knowledge of the financial affairs of the State, and of the actual condition of the Treasury. The editor of the *Times* was a member of the Senate, and from the time of his admission in 1872, during his full term, was a member of that committee. In 1872 it consisted of Senators Graham, Brooks, Strang, Wallace, Furman and M'Clure, after his admission; during the session of 1873 it consisted of senators Graham, Rutan, Wallace, Strang and M'Clure, and in 1874 the names of Warfel and M'Sherry were added. It was one of the few committees whose reports were never reversed in the Senate, and it is safe to say that the fidelity of its actions was never questioned in or out of the body. It looked well after the financial condition of the State. While the House was presumed to be the proper legislative authority on questions of revenue and appropriations, the Senate was in point of fact the body that moulded all such measures, and the officials of the State were brought before the Senate committee whenever any question was in doubt. The committee, without ostentatious display of its efforts, and looking to the interests of the State rather than to political clap trap, made searching examination into all matters touching the integrity of the Treasury. In that committee there was no political discussion, nor did the decision of any question ever assume a party aspect; but it faithfully performed its duties, and when it failed to move an inquiry into the Treasury, it was the very best evidence that there was not even an apparent error to correct or explain. There are records of that committee that have never been unsealed, and probably never will be; not because there was any guilt to screen, but because its efforts to establish guilt or dissipate suspicion would at times have been unjust to individuals if made public.

ANNIN TOWNSHIP.

AUDITORS Statement for the Receipts and Expenditures of 1874 and '75.

OVERSEERS OF POOR.

RECEIPTS.

Seated Duplicate for 1873,	$257 25	
Special " "	362 33	
Orders from County Com.	175 00	
		$824 57

EXPENDITURES.

Orders paid,	$582 22	
Collectors fees,	30 14	
Treasurers "	12 15	
Paid on Judgment to T. McDowell $175.00 less 10 per cent. discount,	157 50	
J. S. Hodges, cr. by services,	18 83	
Hugh Bradley, " "	5 80	
Extermination of Special Duplicate,	15 00	
		$856 44

SUPERVISORS.

RECEIPTS.

Seated Duplicate,	$728 81	
Unseated "	180 00	
		$908 81

DISBURSEMENTS.

Amount expended in work,	$280 50	
" " " Plank	127 38	
" " for scrapers,	15 50	
Superviors accounts,	129 00	
Amount paid over to successors,	14 31	
		$577 19

SCHOOL BOARD.

RECEIPTS.

Orders from County Com.	$454 83	
Duplicate,	694 74	
State Appropriation,	112 20	
Balance in treasury per last Report,	30 96	
Total Receipts,		$1,290 83

DISBURSEMENTS.

Orders paid,	$992 35	
Per centage to Treasurer,	19 85	
Per centage allowed on taxes paid within sixty days,	11 33	
Exonerations,	36 96	
Total Expenditures,		$1,064 49
Balance in Treasury,		225 07

S. R. JUNE,
D. C. WINSHIP,
JOS. HODGES,
Auditors.

FINANCIAL Statement of Kilfed School District for the year ending June 7, 1875.

RECEIPTS.

State fund,	$172 26	
From County Commissioners, bal. of unseated tax for 1873 and '74,	190 61	
From W. E. Wentzler, bal. of seated tax for 1873,	145 19	
From A. J. Harden, on seated tax for 1874,	674 42	
		$1,286 00

EXPENDITURES.

Paid teachers,	$900 00	
Paid for wood,	117 37	
Paid for repairs,	7 94	
Paid Treasurers Commission,	21 00	
Paid Salary of Secretary,	10 00	
Balance in hands of Treasurer,	12 06	
		$1,086 75

LIABILITIES.

Amount of orders outstanding,	$276 41	
		$276 41

RESOURCES.

Amount due on unseated tax of 1874,	$182 60	
Amount due from A. J Harden on seated tax of 1874,	630 46	
		$813,06
Valuation of taxable property of assessment of Dec. 1874,		$331,185 00

C. C. MOSES, President.
F. D. WHERMAN, Secretary.

FINANCIAL Statement of Road Supervisors of Sargeant Township for 1874 and '75

L. BOYER, Supervisor, Dr.

Seated Duplicates,		
Ordinary Duplicates,	$60 04	
Special Duplicates,	80 04	
Money drawn from town Treas.	348 13	
		$432 45

L. BOYER, Supervisor, Cr.

By work,	$298 20	
" services,	42 35	
Mills paid,	46 40	
Balance paid Treasurer,	63 71	
		$432 45

JACOB HAFFNER, Supervisor, Dr.

Seated Duplicates,		
Ordinary Duplicates,	$51 33	
Special Duplicates,	61 33	
Money drawn from town Treas.	286 00	
		$398 66
Draft to balance,		30 69
		$429 35

JACOB HAFFNER, Supervisor, Cr.

By work done on State road,	$243 74	
By work done on road,	156 32	
Mills paid,	23 91	
Taxes collected,	20 28	
Exonerations of Taxes,	5 52	
For services,	40 00	
		$349 30

JOHN MARTIN, Jr., Dr.

Balance received from State Treasurer,	$257 08	
Drawn from County Com.	500 00	
Balance drawn from Co.	475 53	
		$1,232 61

JOHN MARTIN, Jr., Cr.

By draft,	$1,183 04	
Interest paid on judgment,	9 85	
Per centage,	39 69	
		$1,232 58
Balance remaining in Treas.		3 03

We, the Auditors of Sargeant Township, do certify by oath of office, that the above statement is correct to the best of our knowledge and belief.

J. J. BOYCE,
JOHN MARTIN,
PETER MARTIN,
Auditors.

Attest,
LEWIS STEINHAUER, S. C.

FINANCIAL Statement of Sergeant School District for the year 1873 and '74.

Balance on hand from last year,	$1,068 75	
From Collector, including taxes of all kinds,	183 20	
From county Treas. for unseated bank stock list reported	964 05	
From State appropriation for year ending June, 1875	19 71	

EXPENDITURES.

Building & furnishing houses	$111 83	
Repairing, &c.	85 99	
Teachers' wages	655 20	
Fuel and coal agencies	62 52	
Collector's & Treasurer's fees	32 26	
Salary of Secretary	25 00	
Other expenses	3 76	
	$1267 17	
Balance on hand	500 57	

L. BOYER, President.
Louis Steinhauer, Sec.

MOORE HOUSE

OLEAN, N. Y.

M. V. Moore, Proprietor.

(FORMERLY FORES HOUSE)

Newly Furnished. Bells to all rooms. Free to all trains. Best bar in Western New York.

Alfred Sturdivant.

Would respectfully inform the citizens of Smethport and vicinity that he is now prepared to attend to his customers at his

NEW QUARTERS,
OVER THE POST-OFFICE.

He is prepared to do

Shaving & Hair Dressing

in the highest style and at the lowest price. A select assortment of

Cigars, Collars, Cuffs,

and other fancy and useful articles constantly on hand. Call and be satisfied for yourselves.

Administrator's Sale.

WHEREAS letters of Administration of the Estate of Ebenezer Patterson deceased, late of the township of Norwich, McKean county, Pa., have been granted to the subscriber, and whereas an order of the Orphans Court of McKean county, Pa., was made June 23d A. D. 1875, directing the sale of decedent real Estate, to pay debts, terms cash on confirmation. Now therefore, in pursuance of said order of sale, the undersigned Administrators, will expose to public sale on Saturday, July 31st A. D. 1875, at 1 o'clock P. M., of said day the following described real Estate, to wit: All of that certain piece or parcel of land situate and being in the township of Norwich, County of McKean and Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, being parts of lot No. 11 and 12 in the survey, made by J. Colegrove. Beginning at a post on the West bank of Potato or Sizes Creek, being the East corner of Asa Cutler's land; thence West two hundred and forty-one poles to a post corner in the West line of said lots Nos. 11 and 12, being the South West corner of the said Cutler land; thence South on the line of said lots seventy rods eleven links to a post corner in the South West line of lot No. 11; thence East two hundred poles to a post for a corner on the West bank of Potato or Sizes Creek; thence down said Creek through all its windings to the place of beginning. Containing ninety-three acres one hundred and ten perches of land, more or less, being the same land conveyed by Wheeler Gallup and Wife to William Patterson by deed bearing date the second day of May, A. D. 1831, and known as the Patterson farm, one frame barn 60 by 40 feet, one frame house 24 by 30 feet, a good spring of water and two small orchards.

D. F. PATTESON,
S. W. PATTESON,
Administrators.

Smethport, July 1, 1875—12-35—6.

J. G. EATON,

DEALER IN

Heavy & Shelf Hardware,

OILS, PAINTS,
GLASS, PUTTY,
TIN & WOODEN WARE,

New Store,

Mechanic St., 2 doors south of Water

12-35 SMETHPORT, PA.

J. D. BERGSTRESSER,

National Photograph

AND

Copying Gallery,

Smethport, Pa.

All kinds of Pictures taken—in clear and cloudy weather. J. D. BERGSTRESSER, the Agent and Operator at this Gallery, has had 25 years experience in the photograph business, and will warrant satisfaction to all who give him a call

Copying and Enlarging

and enlarging of pictures made a specialty

ROOMS IN CHADWICKS BUILDING.

☞ The rooms will only be kept open as long as business continues good, therefore persons wishing work done should call soon. ☜

PATTERSON.

J. H. PATTERSON,

JEWELER

Having established a Jewelry store in the Morris Building would solicit the patronage of the public. All kinds of work done in the best style and at reasonable prices.

May 13, 1875.

JOSHUA DAVIS. G. M. JAMES

DAVIS & JAMES.

Dealers in

Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour and Feed

Clothing, Notions,

Hardware and General Merchandise.

KANE, PA.

W. S. BROWNELL,

DEALER IN

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES,
HATS, CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES,
&c., &c., &c.

Motto—*Quick Sales, Small Profits*

Store opposite Baptist Church, Smethport, Pa. Patronage is respectfully solicited.

Painting & Graining.

THE undersigned is prepared to all kinds work in painting and graining in a workmanlike manner and at reasonable rates.

GRAINING BY A NEW & CHEAP PROCESS.

I make a specialty of Graining, by a new process, by which I can do it at an expense of less than half the time and money it would cost by the old way. CARL SASSE.

12-14tf

BONNEY'S

UNITED STATES HOTEL.

TERRACE, NEAR MAIN ST.,

BUFFALO, N. Y.

D. Bonney & Son,
Proprietors.

P. E. STONE, Clerk, (late Prop. Olean House.)

Kane & Lafayette St. R'd.

JOB OF GRUBBING.

BIDS are invited for grubbing about 6 miles upon the line of the Kane and Lafayette State Road, between the Big Level State Road and the crossing of Kenzua creek. Along 10,000 feet of the line the grubbing must be done twenty feet in width; along the rest of the line generally twelve feet. Trees must be cut down and removed for a width of twenty feet along the whole line. The entire work must be completed on or before the 15th of October next. Will be let for cash in separate jobs of nearly one mile each. Responsible sureties must be given for faithful performance of contract according to specification. A commissioner will go over the ground to show it to bidders on Tuesday, July the 20th inst; leaving Lafayette at 9.0 A. M.

Address in writing
JAMES HOOP, Lafayette,
A. ANDERSON,
THOMAS L. KANE, Kane,
July 1, 1875—30-3t. Commissioners

SARTWELL BROTHERS'

BILLIARD SALON

AND

RESTAURANT

Sartwell Block, Second floor.

SMETHPORT, PA.

O. W. SARTWELL. S. D. SARTWELL

E. R. SHATTUCK,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Wines and Liquors,

OLEAN, N. Y.

Particular attention given to orders by mail or telegraph. Small or large quantities carefully boxed and shipped.

W. T. Collar,

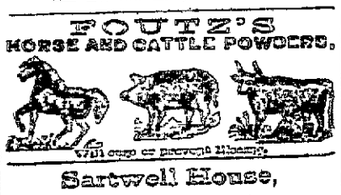
DEALER IN

Drugs, Paints,
Oils, Fancy Goods,
&c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

KANE, PA.

FOUTZ'S

HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS.



Will cure or prevent Disease.

Sartwell House,

Port Allegany, Pa.

S. C. Sartwell, *Proprietor.*

THE above house has been recently rebuilt refurnished and refitted in the latest style for the convenience of guests.

Executors Notice.

WHEREAS, LETTERS TESTAMENTARY to the Estate of William Tuttle deceased, of Bradford township, have been granted to the subscriber, all persons indepted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment and those having demands or claims against the same will make known the same without delay

C. J. LANE
PATRICK LYNCH,
Administrators.

May 27, 1875.—6t

UNDERTAKING.

RHODES & SON,

Port Allegany, Pa.

In addition to our large assortment of

Furniture

we have a large and well selected stock of

Coffins & Caskets

as can be found in the county. Also a first class

HEARSE

always in readiness for use, on short notice. Charges reasonable, according to the times.

Office in Our Store.

RHODES & SON

OLEAN HOUSE.

Geo. Van Campen, Prop.,

Union Street, Convenient to Depots. } OLEAN, N. Y.

Port Allegany Planing Mill.

BARRETT BROTHERS,

CONTRACTORS, BUILDERS, AND MANUFACTURERS OF

SASH, DOORS, BLINDS,

AND

HOUSE MOULDINGS.

Dressed Flooring, Ceiling, &c.

Port Allegany, Pa.

HARRY L. WILSON,

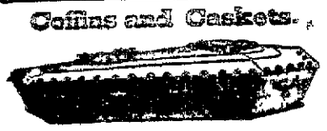
House & Sign Painter,

GLAZIER, GRAINER, & PAPER HANGER.

Also, COACH PAINTING neatly done in the latest styles. All orders promptly attended to, and general satisfaction guaranteed.

Smethport, Pa. May 13 1875.

Coffins and Caskets.



P. L. Webster

WOULD INFORM the citizens of Bradford and vicinity that he keeps ready made coffins, cast and hard wood caskets, etc., constantly on hand.

R. O. SMITH & CO.'S

'EXCELSIOR'

OLEAN.

AN IMMENSE STOCK OF

SPRING GOODS

Now Ready for Distribution.

Our Spring purchases are simply immense, consisting of Staple and Fancy goods, many job lots, that will be sold at less than regular jobbing prices. Many staple goods have for the first time reached before the war prices. Our large and varied stock of Dress Goods comprises everything new and novel in all the varieties made and imported. Our stock of shawls includes many new and novel styles. Drap de Tay, Cashmere, &c., for Sacques, with an endless variety of Beaded Fringes and Passamentaries to trim. New styles of Waterproofs. Gloves and hosiery in every variety. Hamburg Edgings and Insertings. Cotton Thread, Guipure and Honiton Laces. Ten Thousand yards 4-4 Bleached Muslin, from 10c. up. Marseilles and Jaguard Quilt, Linen Damasks, in all colors, with Towels and Napkins to match. Hand made Shoes and Boots, for men, women and children, all warranted. Hats and Caps, every new style. Cloths and Cassimeres, made to order, and fits guaranteed. Beautiful line of CARPETS, Tapestries, Ingrains, &c. Wall and Window papers, Oil Shades, Lace and Damask Curtains and fixtures. Don't fail to come to T, at from 30c. to $1.00 per lb.

R. O. Smith & Co.

New Goods

AT

LARRABEE'S!

Having thoroughly refitted and repaired the store formerly occupied by Geo L. Sheldon, I am now prepared to offer one of the finest stock of goods in the county, at the LOWEST CASH PRICES.

My stock of

DRY GOODS,

NOTIONS,

HATS & CAPS,

BOOTS & SHOES.

CLOTHING,

HARDWARE,

DYE STUFFS &c.

IS COMPLETE.

I ALSO HAVE A FINE STOCK OF

MILLINERY GOODS,

and in fact every thing kept in a country store. My motto is

Quick Sales, Small Profits, and Ready Pay.

Call and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere.

D. C. Young.

Larrabees, June 2, 1875.

LOOK!

NEW GOODS at A. N. TAYLOR'S!
NEW GOODS at A. N. TAYLOR'S!

Having just returned from the Eastern cities, where I have purchased FOR CASH a large stock of goods of every description, ever offered for sale in this section, and having purchased my goods at every spade below their value, purpose dividing the profits with my customers. Always giving the best the market affords at a comfortable living. Goods of the newest designs and of the best qualities at as low prices as can be found in Northern Pennsylvania.

WHITE GOODS FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN'S WEAR,
in new styles, of choice quality, and at low prices.

EMBROIDERIES OF EVERY NAME AND STYLE.

PRINTS Two numbers to mention, Warranted fast colors, 5c per yd.

Bleached Muslin, good yd. wide - - - 10c per yd.

16-Bone Corsets, for .75 | 200 reversible shawls, at $2

LADIES SUITS—MADE TO ORDER.

MOURNING GOODS IN ENDLESS VARIETY:

AUSTRALIAN CRAPES, BLACK ALPACAS, COBERG, TAMISE & MOHAIR CLOTHS, FINE BLACK, BROWN, BLUE & SLATE ALPACAS AT 2 SHILLINGS.

A GENUINE GROSGRAIN SILK FOR $1 50 PER YD.

PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS.

Our Notion Department

is full to overflowing, as well as all others, which can easily be seen by taking a peep inside. Our

Clothing Department

is full, including all the novelties of the season. We have All Wool, warranted

GENTLEMEN'S SUITS, FOR $8 50. GENTS FURNISHING GOODS in every variety and style. Also the largest stock of HATS and CAPS in McKEAN COUNTY.

An immense stock of

BOOTS, SHOES, GROCERIES, CROCKERY, QUEENSWARE, TRUNKS, VALISES, DRUGS, MEDICINES, WILLOW WARE, CHROMO & OIL PAINTINGS, LADIES' HAND BASKETS, HATS, BONNETS, TRIMMINGS, FLOWERS, &c.

HARDWARE,

Including Nails, Iron, French, German, English and American Cutlery, Saws, Oils, Paints, Farming Tools, Fishing Tackling. ☞ Nails $4 per 100 pounds.

Canned and Dried Fruits, Flour, Pork, Hams, Lard, Trout, White Fish Mackerel, beside many articles too numerous to mention, all of which will be sold at the lowest rates.

A. N. TAYLOR.

AT

A. B. ARMSTRONG'S

LEADING DRUGSTORE OF THE COUNTY,

NO. 1, UNION BLOCK, SMETHPORT, PENNA.,

CAN BE FOUND THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF DRUGS AND Medicines, and all other articles usually kept in first class druggists.

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PATENT MEDICINES,

PAINTS, OILS, & DYE STUFFS,
SOAP, SPONGES, BRUHES, COMBS

Perfumeries, Pomades, Oils,

AND TOILET ARTICLES OF EVERY VARIETY. WE ALSO KEEP A LARGE AND WELL Selected assortment of American and French candies, Stationery, Envelopes, &c. Also

SCHOOL BOOKS AT BOTTOM PRICES!

TOBACCO, CIGARS, PURE WINES & LIQUORS, &c. &c.

Prescriptions Carefully Prepared.

J. P. WENDEL, Dealer in

Groceries and Provisions,

FRESH & SALT MEAT, FRESH, SALT & FROZEN FISH,

FINE TEAS, COFFEE & SPICES.

Oranges, Lemons, Nuts, and General Fruits.

FINE TOBACCO & CIGARS.

Union Block. SMETHPORT, Pa.

Spring Clothing

M. LEVY & BRO.,

OLEAN, N. Y.

Are now receiving the largest and most complete assortment of FASHIONABLE CLOTHING which we offer to sell as low as any house in Buffalo. Our stock is the largest in this section.

Boy's and Children's Clothing a Specialty.

We are offering good, all wool, men's suits for $9 00. It will pay you to come and see us.

M. Levy & Bro.

Olean, May 6, 1875.

J. Digel's Marble Factory.

Water Street. Smethport, Pa.

ALL KINDS OF MONUMENTAL, MARBLE, and STONE WORK DONE TO ORDER.

JEWELRY. WATCHES. CLOCKS. SILVER WARE. TOYS.

At M. L. Armstrong's.

No. 2. UNION BLOCK, SMETHPORT, Pa.

A full line of Jewelry constantly on hand, including

Ladies' Gold Sets, Rings, Bracelets, Charms, &c.

REPAIRING

of watches, clocks and jewelry a specialty. Give him a call

The M'Kean Miner.

THURSDAY, JULY 15, 1875.

Rail and Plankroads.

McKean & Buffalo R. R.

TIME TABLE

On and after July 15, 1875, trains will run on this road as follows, until further notice.

Going North.

No. 1.—Leaves Clermont 1.45 P. M., stopping at Wyaming 1.55, Hamlin 2.12, Colegrove 2.20, Smethport 2.35, Farmers Valley 3.15, Fribsen 3.35, arriving at Larrabee 3.45, P. M.

No. 11.—Leaves Hamlin 7.40, Colegrove 7.50, Crosby 8.15, Smethport 8.29, Farmers Valley 8.50, Fribsen 8.56, arriving at Larrabee 9.05, P. M.

Going South.

No. 2.—Leaves Larrabee 11.19 A. M., stopping at Fribsen 11.36, Farmers Valley 11.45, Smethport 12.02, Crosby 12.15, Colegrove 12.35, Hamlin 12.53, Wyaming 12.40 arriving at Clermont 12.45 P. M.

No. 10.—Leaves Larrabee at 6.00 P. M., stopping at Fribsen 6.35, at Farmers Valley 6.50, Smethport 7.08, Crosby, 7.31, Colegrove 7.50, Hamlin 7.55 P. M.

S. V. COOPER, Supt.

BUFFALO, NEW YORK & PHILA. R'y.

Going South.

STATIONS.	Mail.	Accom.	Express.
Buffalo	7 00 a m	8.30 a m	5.00 p m
Olean	10.25	3.50 p m	8.18
Limrod	11.12	5.32	8.55
Ischoes	11.50	5.47	9 05
Ft. Allegany	12.13	6.30	9 25
Limestone	12.30		10 25

Going North.

STATIONS.	Express.	Mail.	Accom.
Limestone	3.30 a m	2 15 p m	
Ft. Allegany	3.45	2.38	9.35 a m
Larrabee	5 00	3.10	5 55
Limrod	5.08	3.19	6.00
Olean	5.40	3.57	7 20
Buffalo	9 10	7.50	11.10 p m

H. L. LYMAN, Gen'l Pass Agent.
J. D. YEOMANS, Supt.

Smethport & Kane Stage Route.

Leave Smethport Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at 7 a. m., arriving at Kane at 5 p. m.

Leave Kane Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturday at 7 a. m., arriving at Smethport at 5 p. m.

Stage leaving Smethport connects with mail going east and west on P. & E. road.

E. V. CHAMBERS, Prop'r.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

— Hon. S. P. Wilcox is President of the Tioga county Agricultural Society.

A new time table on the McKean & Buffalo Railroad goes into effect to-morrow.

— A. N. Taylor is again in New York in quest of new goods. Look out for good bargains now.

— M. A Sprague has adorned the front of his residence and bet with a tasty fence, which adds much to the value of his property.

Two Italian musicians have made our streets resound with the music of the harp and violin this week But didn't they play "The Mocking Bird" divinely?

Our readers are cut down to one column of political matter this week, which is enough for dog-days, and there is food for a week's reflection in that one column.

— "The Old Red House," one of the oldest residents of Smethport, has passed away. It had to give way to the ruthless march of civilization in the way "coming to taxes."

— Our legal friend, S. W. Smith, of Port Allegany, went on the excursion to New York over the Erie Railway, starting on Monday last. Smith knows something about running excursions himself, and likes to see how others do it up.

— It is rumored that the Erie Railway Company are to take a portion of Rochester, Nunda & Pa. Road from Nunda to Mt. Morris, and put the same in operation at the earliest practicable moment. We would be pleased to hear that they were to pay the debts of the concern.

— At the head of the local column will be found the time of arrival and departure of stages on the Smethport and Kane stage route. These stages make direct connections with the mail trains going east and west on the Pennsylvania & Erie, and is the best and surest way of making connections with these trains.

— Considerable excitement was occasioned on Tuesday night by the arrest and attempted escape of Peters, an illicit whisky seller, for indulging in the pastime of mauling his wife, which resulted in breaking some of her ribs. After being brought to this place he attempted to give "leg bail," but a warning shot from Constable Smith's revolver persuaded him to give up the idea.

On Monday nearly all Smethport and its vicinity attended one or other of the two pic-nics on Bunker Hill. The excursion trains were loaded, and nothing occurred to mar the pleasure of the day except the drenching shower of the afternoon, which was to be expected on the Fourth, of course. We should say that the day was spent as pleasantly, profitably and patriotically as if eloquent bombast, burning powder and diluted whisky had been prominent among the amusements.

FIRE AT PORTVILLE.—Last Wednesday evening a fire broke out in a store on Main street, in Portville, which rapidly spread until all the business portion of the town was destroyed except-ing one dry-goods store. In addition to the loss in buildings and stock, fourteen families were rendered homeless. The loss is estimated at from $60,000 to $70,000.

SUICIDE

One of those sad and terrible tragedies that are becoming of so frequent occurrence of late, took place in our borough on Sunday evening. Mr. Chas. E. Bailey put an end to his existence by his own hand, deliberately and premeditatedly. He came here Friday, and was in the company of several of his friends of this place up to the time of committing the suicide, and seemed apparently in cheerful spirits. At about half-past ten Sunday evening he swallowed one-eighth of an ounce of morphine, and at a few minutes before four the next morning he breathed his last. Intelligence was immediately conveyed to his wife at Bradford, but she was unable to reach him before his death, and it would have been needless had she been here, as he was unconscious from a few minutes after he took the fatal drug. He went to sleep and never woke up.

At about noon on Monday a Coroner's jury was impanelled, and an inquest held, continuing the remainder of the day. The examination was very thorough, and there were a large number of witnesses. From the mass of evidence before us, which is altogether too lengthy for publication entire, we are able to glean the following facts in regard to the case: The most important witness was Frank Farquharson, the telegraph operator at the depot, who was with Bailey at the time he took the morphine. They were together in the evening, and at about ten went up to their room to retire for the night. After some conversation on various matters, Bailey proposed that he would take something to produce sleep. He poured out one-half of the bottle, dissolved it in water, and drank it down. After sitting a few minutes he took the balance in the same manner. Witness asked him if he was not taking too much, but he said no, he was used to taking it. He then sent the boy Frank down after a lamp. He was gone but a few minutes, and when he returned found deceased sitting in his chair unconscious. He immediately summoned assistance, and went after Dr. H. L. McCoy.

Dr McCoy testified that when he saw the deceased he was unconscious. He applied the stomach-pump, pumping water into his stomach and cleaning it out again. Also gave him injections of coffee, applied the electric battery, and kept up a thorough rubbing of his body with coarse towels for a long time. Used the electric battery nearly all night. He was very far gone when witness first saw him.

Philo Ackley, James Broder and Chas. Mellen testified to the fact that deceased had several times before attempted to take his life.

In his pocket was found a sealed letter addressed to his wife, which was taken to her at Bradford, and portions presented in evidence. It was written on the 6th inst., nearly a week before the suicide. He stated in the letter that he would be dead by the time she received it. That he hated to leave her, and would like to see her once more, but probably never should; and that if she had come to Smethport on Saturday as he wished her to it would only have postponed the deed a few days.

All the evidence goes to show that poor Charly had carried with him for days, and perhaps weeks, the deliberate intention of committing self murder. How he must have suffered in mind while harboring this terrible thought no one can tell. Yet he maintained through it all a cheerful demeanor, and completely bilalled his friends as to his real intentions. Even the boy Frank, who was with him at the time he took the fatal dose, was made to believe it was all right. Had the boy known the nature and power of the drug and deceased's intentions at the time, it would probably have made no difference in the result. It would be the meanest kind of cruelty to attach any blame to the boy.

He leaves a wife and young babe, and a mother partially dependent upon him for support, and words are inadequate to describe the grief of this stricken wife and widowed mother. Although by this rash and mistaken deed he may have released himself from imaginary or real troubles, he has left to those whom he held most dear a sorrow the weight and blackness of which no human sympathy can reach, and which can only be laid in the grave.

The officials and employees of the McKean & Buffalo Railroad Company, with whom the deceased has been in intimate relations as book-keeper for the contractor for several months past, have tendered to the widow the following tribute of respect and sympathy.

Hamlin Station, July 12, 1875.

To Mrs. C. E. Bailey.

We the undersigned wishing to bear testimony to the memory of our deceased friend Chas. E. Bailey, whose sudden decease has brought sorrow to all our hearts, and made void a place in our midst, which nothing but the strong Hours can fill, do hereby offer to you, his afflicted family, our heartfelt sympathy. His life with us was of such a nature that by his uniform courtesy and kindness to all, and his unselfish and devoted attention to business, not only won our respect, but the respect of all who came in contact with him. In this the only tribute we can offer, we desire to express to you in some degree the loss we have sustained, as well as your much greater loss. We can only commit you to the care of Him, whose ways are inscrutable and who ordereth all things, knowing that "He who tempers the wind to the shorn lamb" will care for you and yours.

RICHARD SMITH
SYLVESTER V. COOPER,
CHARLES H. HAMLIN,
GEORGE D. FITCH,
JOHN R. SHOEMAKER,
R. A. MCCLURE,
GEO. H. WHITE.

THE VERDICT.

COMMONWEALTH of PENNA. } ss.
McKEAN COUNTY }

An inquisition indented and taken at Smethport, in the county of McKean, on the twelfth day of July Anno Domini eighteen hundred and seventy-five, before G. M. Smith, one of our Justices of the Peace in and for said county, upon the view of the body of Charles E. Bailey, then and there lying dead, upon the oaths of W. A. Williams, H. Hamlin, W. S. Boswell, Jno. R. Chadwick, Thos. King, and Henry King, good and lawful men, of the county aforesaid, who being duly sworn to inquire on the part of the Commonwealth when, where, how and after what manner, the said Charles Bailey came to his death, do say upon their oaths: That in the county aforesaid, at the Bennett House, the borough of Smethport, the said Charles Bailey committed suicide on the eleventh day of July, A. D. 1875, by taking at his own hands a large dose of morphine, to wit, of the quantity of one drachm.

And so the jurors aforesaid, upon their oaths do say, That the said Charles Bailey then and there in the manner aforesaid, as a felon of himself, feloniously, voluntarily, and of his malice aforethought, himself killed and murdered, against the peace and dignity of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

A Pleasant Occasion.

The subjoined note explains itself and what follows. No better evidence can be found as to the worth and efficiency of a man than the estimation in which he is held by those employed under him.

Hamlin, June 29, 1875.

ESTEEMED MINER.—Sir: The employees of the McKean & Buffalo R. R. had a very pleasant affair at this place last evening, the 28th inst. Mr Richard Smith who is about leaving us was the happy recipient of an elegant Silver Set as a mark of the high appreciation in which he is held by those connected with the road. Mr Chas. E. Bailey, our worthy Time Keeper made the presentation speech, which was responded to by Mr. Smith, whom in the course of his remarks paid a very high compliment to those who have been under his charge.

Below you will find the presentation speech

Yours,
T. C HOGUES

MR. RICHARD SMITH.—There are times when spoken language is inadequate to give expression to the thoughts that naturally cluster around a scene like this. It seems to me that the sweet eloquence of silence is fitting and proper. Such seems to be the present occasion. At the same time it is not inappropriate to give utterance to a few well chosen remarks in commemoration of this happy event. It is now eight months or more since first we penetrated these hills to do battle with nature, to gain the victory and leave on ever lasting monument of manly skill, pluck and strength, in the shape of the McKean & Buffalo R. R. It is true that our pathway has not been one of roses, for many were the trials and vicissitudes that encountered us in our noble undertaking. During all this time your conduct has been of such a nature as to meet with our entire approbation. Mr. Smith, it gives me no little pleasure on this auspicious occasion to be the chosen representative of these cheerful and happy faces you see around you. We are fully aware of the herculean labor that has been your portion during the past eight months, and we do most highly appreciate your wonderful powers of endurance. It seems as if it were a cross almost too burdensome for you to carry: yet you flinched not; your courage was brought into action, and buckling on the armor of Truth and Resolution, you fought the battles of stern reality, and to-day you find yourself conqueror. Your administration in the construction of the McKean & Buffalo R. R. has been in accordance with truth, justice and mercy. Truthfulness in all things has been righteously observed on your part. Justice to your fellow man has been one of your main standing points, and I am positive that each and every one of us present can bear testimony to that effect. Mercy has been your guiding star, for in all acts of christian charity we have always found you to be one of the foremost to lend a helping hand, and it can be truly said that your life with us has been gentle, and the elements have been so mixed within you, that nature might stand up and say to all the world "these art a man." In a few days more many of us will be far, far away, perhaps in distant lands, far from the scenes of our present probation. But wherever our lot may be cast, wherever the path marked out by providence may lead us, the remembrance of this occasion will be an oasis in life's dreary desert. Mr. Smith, I know of no pleasanter duty to perform than the one that devolves upon me now. Entertaining a deep feeling of respect, love and admiration for your sterling qualities and manly worth, we present you this token of our esteem, hoping that it will be received in the same spirit in which it is given, not on account of its intrinsic value do we offer you this precious metal, but rather that it may be a constant reminder in after years of happy associations that are this day gathered. And now we one all heartily join in saying God speed you wherever duty may call you, and when the last sand shall have fallen from the glass of time, and you be summoned to depart this life, may you leave behind you a name as pure, and character as spotless as ever honored the memory of man.

Hamlin Station, Pa., June 30, 1875.

NOTICE.—Those indebted to me for professional services previous to April 1, 1875, will confer a favor and save costs by settling the same immediately. Interest will hereafter be charged on all accounts allowed to run over three months. S. D. FREEMAN, M. D.

POST ALLEGANY.

— We missed the appearance of the "Herald" last week.

— Mr. Day, our cheese factory man is making a very good quality of cheese.

— Bullis brothers have erected a pleasant residence at their mill below the village.

— Grass promises to be a good crop notbe ithstanding the dronth in the early part of the season.

— Some damage was done last week at the Arnold & Dolley mill by the river undermining the foundation of the mill.

— The "Reporter" has changed its office and editorial rooms from the Arnold block to commodious apartments above G. W. Goltry's Drug store.

— The tanning company have erected a bridge and constructed a road to their bark lands on the opposite side of the river.

— A child of Homer Lambs went into the garden a few days since, and was there found eating potato bugs calling them "pretty berries." No ill effect was experienced as we learned.

— Upon our visit to Ceres last week we found the old bridge at that point taken down, and learned that the County Commissioners intended to replace it with an iron structure.

— A severe gale of wind past over this village on Tuesday last, causing considerable damage. L. H. Dolley' new store at the tannery, which was filled with goods, was raised from its foundation, and carried ten or fifteen feet to the south entirely ruining the lower story of the building, and leaving the upper part standing quite level upon the ground. The stock of goods was much injured. Mr. Dolley's loss is considerable. Mr. J. W. Neefe, while assisting in rescuing goods from the wreck, lay his coat on one side, which contained nearly $200. Some thief took the advantage, and relieved the coat and Mr. Neefe of further trouble with the money. No clue has as yet been found to the theft. Stanton Steele at the same time had a new and large dwelling lifted from the blocks upon which it rested.

PROBO.

Another.

This village celebrated the 4th in a manner that reflects credit upon all who were active in making the arrangements and also those who assisted by furnishing the necessary means. J. W. Neefe, Esq., was the energetic man to solicit and secure about $170, for celebration purposes. The programme was carried out to the satisfaction of all concerned. It was necessary to secure no foreign aid. That popular townsman, G. H. Goltry, gave dignity to the position of President of the day. The music discoursed by our home Cornet Band compared with the best. The Declaration of Independence was read by S. W. Smith, in a manner not often surpassed, and the oration of the day by P. B. Cotter, was given with an earnestness and thought, which elicited much and deserved credit. The fantasides, under the control of Ben Butler, did not fail to furnish amusement for the crowd, which by the way was said to be as large a one as ever was congregated in our village. The sack race was by no means the most insignificant feature of the day's programme. The display of fire works in the evening was indeed the largest ever seen in the county. The day was marked in the fact that the best of feeling existed. "A spirit that made all men brothers" seemed to rest upon the crowd. There was some intoxication we regret to say, but we suppose a man ought to be forgiven for taking a social glass on the 4th of July, if he ever should be. Constable L. M. Eastwood rendered good service in keeping a watchful eye on the two or three individuals who were inclined to be pugnacious. Take it all it was a gala day for the people of Port Allegany and surrounding country. Another fact was shown by the successful affair viz., that the citizens of our village are always wide awake to spend a little money in a public way. It is rumored that a Branch Centennial will be held at Port Allegany in 1876. OCCASIONAL.

Smethport Borough School.

Report of the examination July 9, 1875. Those averaging 90 per cent. were as follows:

Mary Moore, Cyphe Starks, Nellie Waller, Hattie Forsyth, Ezra Taylor, Fannie Rogers, Frank Ireon, Mary Hamlin, James Simmons, Addie Brownell, Tommy Cleon, Bell Ramsey, Jerome Burns, Belle Ramsey, Maggie M'Nulty, Alice Hamlin, Hattie Towel, Mary Colwell, Addie Briggs, Sibyl Lucas, Wilbur Burlingame, Kate Hatton, Flora Burlingame, Willie Hollis Nellie Pratt, Mary Colwell, Maggie Glenn, Mary Waller, Frank Briggs, Tommy Richmond, Alice Simmons.

The term closed last Saturday. The afternoon was spent very pleasantly by the school in Mr. Haskell's grove, where games, boat-riding and pic-nic supper was much enjoyed. Miss M. ROBINSON.

— The housekeeper will find the Locomotive Clothes Washer to be the greatest labor-saver in use. It is entirely unlike any thing of the kind before offered, and does its work perfectly, and sells for the small sum of $2,50 to $4,00, according to size and finish. We refer by permission to the following persons who have tried it, and can speak of its merits.

Mrs. Mary Sartwell, Mrs. C. K. Sartwell,
" E. F. Barbour, " H. E. Stanley,
" J. C. Hamlin, " S. P. Wright,
" W. C. Congdon, " A. D. Hamlin.

The washer may be had on trial by applying at the store of John C. Hamlin, Agent. Gen. C. Hopper, Gen'l Agent.

School Directors' Convention.

By the following circular it will be seen that the State Superintendent means business. A warm time may be anticipated at this convention.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA,
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
Harrisburg, June 24th, 1875.

To the School Directors of the Co. of McKean:

GENTLEMEN:—WHEREAS, It appears that the salary of $2,000 was voted to the County Superintendent of McKean county, by the Convention of School Directors held at Smethport, on the 4th of May last, under a misapprehension or mistake.

AND WHEREAS, A majority of the School Boards of said county have passed and forwarded to this Department, resolutions asking that the Convention be re-assembled to re-consider the question:

THEREFORE, Notice is hereby given to the several Boards of School Directors of the county of McKean, that the Convention of School Directors of said county will re-assemble at Smethport, on Tuesday, the 27th of July, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose above named.

It is suggested that the form of proceedings of said Convention be as follows:

1. Vote on the re-consideration of the salary of $2,000.

If this question be re-considered, then,

2. Fix the amount of the new salary.

Both questions should be decided by calling the yeas and nays. The result should be certified to by the officers of the Convention, giving the number of votes for and against each proposition, and forwarded to this Department.

It is hoped that the Convention will not make the mistake of going to the other extreme and fixing the salary at too low a figure. In my opinion, it should not be less than $1,000, and, considering the size of the county, I would be glad to see it made $1,200.

Responsibility for the legality of the whole proceeding as now advised, is assumed by this Department, in the interest of the School System, and economy in the use of public money. If any one thinks himself wronged, the Supreme Court is open to him. Should Mr. Curtis' salary remain at $2,000, the whole amount will be very reluctantly deducted from the appropriation of McKean county.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
J. P. WICKERSHAM,
Supt. Public Instruction.

ANNUAL MEETING.—The Annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Rochester, Nunda & Pennsylvania Rail Road Company, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company at the village of Mt. Morris, on July, July 27, from 1 to 3 o'clock P. M.

A. LOCKHART, President.
35-4t.

— The Wellsville Reporter, one of the best of our exchanges, has a new man at the helm, Mr. Enos Barnes, formerly of the Steuben Courier. The Reporter will now be better than ever. Mr. Geo. W. Dickinson, in retiring from the editorship, took occasion, in a brief two column article, to recount his services as a Republican Journalist, and among other feats of his own, he recorded the establishment of the Port Allegany Reporter in McKean County. Thus the Democracy of McKean are indebted to a New York Republican editor for the blessings of an "organ."

— While the rest of the world was celebrating, the Mixer force was hard at work trying to get out from under one of those "avalanches of job work" concerning which Bro. Gould has so much to say. The Catholic Pic-Nic on Saturday, the 3d, was an immense success socially and financially. The parade of the St. Elizabeth's Catholic Total Abstinence Association of Bunker Hill was very much admired. They were in full regalia, carrying their elegant Banner, and the stars and stripes and the green, and presented a fine appearance.

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION CO.

$20

WILL BUY A

First Mortgage

PREMIUM BOND

OF THE

N. Y. INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION CO.

Don't compare it with a Lottery; bear in mind that the capital invested is always secured.

This Loan is issued on a novel plan, and is authorized by Special Act of the Legislature of the State of New York.

Every bondholder must receive at least $20,00 but he may receive

$100,000!

Or $50,000, or $10,000, or $5,000, &c., &c.

4th Premium Allotment, June 7, 1875.

5th Series Drawing, July 6, 1875.

Circulars, giving full explanation, will be sent, free of charge, on application.

Address, for Bonds and full information

Morgenthau, Bruno & Co.

FINANCIAL AGENTS,

23 Park Row, N. Y.

POST OFFICE DRAWER 29.

Remit by Draft on N. Y. City Banks, Registered Letter, or P. O. Money Order. Apl5-3m

DRAYING.

This is to gave notice that I am prepared to do all kinds of draying between Smethport and Larrabee's on the most reasonable terms. All orders attended to promptly and faithfully.

ASHER B. TUBBS.

Sept. 10, 1874.

M. A. SPRAGUE,

DEALER IN

HARDWARE

SMETHPORT, PA.,

The following List comprisessome of the many articles constantly on hand:

Axes, Augurs, Auger Bits, Awls, Axle clips, Axle grease, Apple pearers, Barn door hinges, Barn door rails, Barn door rollers, Base knobs, Bath brick, Bird cages, Bell cards, Bowl powders, Bolts, Bench hooks, Bench screws, Bevels, Bits, Blacking, Blind bolts, Blind staples, Belts, all kinds, Boot jacks, Borax, Boring machines, Brushes, Buckets, Bull rings, Butts, all kinds, Candle sticks, Cake turners, Calipers, Caps, percussion, Carpet stretchers, Cartridges, Casters, Catches, Cattle leaders, Chain, all kinds, Chalk lines, Chalk, Clamps, Clasp nail, Clamps, all kinds, Clamps, Clevises, Clothes lines, Clothes wringers, Coal hods, Coffee mills, Corn cutters, Corn poppers, Cow bells, Curry combs, Curtain pins, Cutlery, Dippers, Dividers, Dog collars, Draw shaves, Egg beaters, Expansive bits, Fannels, Files, Fellow plates, Flues, Flating machines, Forks all kinds, Frosters, Fry pans, Gate hinges, Gimlets, Glue pots, Gouges, Gimlet shaker's point, Glue, Glue pots, Gouges, Gimlet stitches, Gridirons, Gunpowder, Grindstones, Grindstone fixtures, Hammers, Hand vises, Handles all kinds, Hasps and staples, Hatchets, Hay knives, Hinges all kinds, Hoes, Hooks all kinds, Ho se pokers, Horse rakes, Horse bows, Iron all kinds—and Blacksmiths' bag, wallis and tuyers, Kettles, Keys, Knives, Lamps, Lanterns, Levels, Locks, Mallets, Match safes, Mustard cayes, Meat cutters, Molasses gates, Mop sticks, Mouse traps, Mowing machines, Nails, Nails, Oils, Oil cloths, Oil stones, Picks, Pincers nails, Planes, Pulleys, Pumps, Plows, Rakes, Rivets, Rope, Rosins, Saleratus, Sand paper, Saws, hand, Saws all kinds, Scissors, Scrapers, steel and grass, Screw drivers, Sealers, Sheep shears, Shot, Shovels, Shovel, Spades, Spoons, Spandi, Squares, Stoves, Tacks, Tea kettles, Tobacco boxes, Tee cutter, Tongs, Trowels, Tin ware, all kinds, Vises, Varnish, Wad cutters, Wire, Whiffle tree hooks, White lead, Wrenches, Monkey, Wheel barrows &c. &c.

PRICES AS LOW AS THE MARKET ALLOWS!

EUREKA!

McCOY & REILLY,

("SIDE HILL DRUG STORE")

DEALERS IN

Pure Drugs & Medicines,

FORD BUILDING, SMETHPORT, PA.

To Our Friends and the Public:

We would respectfully and confidently invite your attention (not to the "LEADING DRUGSTORE OF THE COUNTY,") but to the

Side-Hill Drug Store,

where the

DRUG DEPARTMENT

is thoroughly assorted and extensively stocked. We trust the attached will receive and repay careful perusal, our desire being to impart useful information, and to secure our share of the Public Patronage.

THE LADIES

Will find a large line of the Very Latest Styles of Fancy Stationery, and those of a "literary turn," however fastidious, cannot but be suited should they examine our large and complete line of

Miscellaneous including works of the best authors. In School Books Books,

we defy competition. Buying directly from the publishers, to supply our WHOLESALE TRADE, we get the VERY LARGEST DISCOUNT. Our stock of

CONFECTIONERY, CIGARS, TOBACCO, FANCY PIPES,

POCKET BOOKS, IMPORTED TOILET ARTICLES, &c.,

are sufficiently large to enable us to suit each and all in quality and price.

Trusting that by our untiring devotion and fidelity to the wishes and interests of our customers, we may succeed in enlarging and developing our business and pledging our best endeavors in behalf of our friends, and soliciting the patronage of those with whom we have not yet had the pleasure of a business acquaintance.

We remain faithfully yours,

McCoy & Reilly.

Headquarters for Clothing!

NEW GOODS. NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER takes pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Smethport and vicinity that he is receiving daily a large variety of NEW GOODS, consisting

Ready Made Clothing,

HATS, CAPS,

GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS,

TRUNKS, VALISES, Etc.

Which he proposes to sell at the Lowest Cash Prices. The people of Smethport and surrounding country are invited to call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere, and satisfy themselves that this is the only place in McKean county where they can find a good variety and quality of goods.

Boys and Children's Clothing

A SPECIALTY

A fine assortment of

BASKET COATS and VESTS.

Please call, and we will take pleasure in showing goods. The reason we can sell goods more reasonable than anybody else is

Because We Sell for Ready Pay.

26—1y S. Gunsberg.

B. A. VanSpoy,

Physician and Surgeon,

Bradford, McKean Co. Pa.

WILL ATTEND PROMPTLY to all calls in his profession.

OFFICE AT THE BRADFORD HOUSE.

Hotel for Sale.

THE SMETHPORT HOUSE,

IN SMETHPORT, PA., is offered for sale. This Hotel is located at the County seat of McKean County, and is the best hotel property in the county. It will be sold at a reasonable price and upon easy terms. Any one wishing to purchase a first class property will do well to examine it. For any further information, call upon or address the undersigned.

WM. HAMLIN.

Smethport, April 8, 1875.

Wanted No Monument.

It was one day since the late centennial celebration that a cadaverous-looking fellow stepped up to a Boston woman's ice cream door, and, confronting the hard working mistress of the house, introduced himself as follows:

"Have an article ever patented under the name of the sum-for-takin'-out-grease-spots-cleanin'-whiteman'-and-purifyin'-leaven" the garment-sweet-soft-and-ready-to-bile-and-shall-smooth-polish-like-to-buy-some-our-vapener-washin'-compound ma'am?"

And he held out a small tin box.

The woman leaned one elbow on the table, and, looking hard at the intruder, when he was through, inquired:

"Are you done?"

"Yes, ma'am."

Here the female slowly pointed her bony index finger out of the door to some distant object, and again inquired:

"Do you see that over there?"

"Yes, ma'am," replied the dispenser of washing compound, "that's Bunker Hill monument."

Then the woman squared herself on her heels, rose out, and comparing up a look of irony in her eye, and gathering up a rolling pin in her hand, she asked:

"Do you want one of those rammed on your head?"

The peddler retreated. He didn't want any monument.

Prima Donna Making.

A Paris correspondent writes: Since I have been reading abroad, I have come to the conviction that an operatic career is the last one to be chosen by any young girl, unless she be possessed of a perfectly phenomenal voice. The crop of weak throated or harsh-toned sopranos is a supe nuisance and an unprofitable one. If a young girl really wants to go on the stage (and *Punch's* advice to those about to marry is the best to give and to follow on such occasions), the regular boarding-school offer for her a much fairer opportunity for ultimate success and profit than do those of the lyric drama. But because Patti and Nilsson, by dint of natural genius and great personal beauty, have managed to achieve great successes without great physical power, every girl who can trill a ballad or lead a chorus fancies that she is born to queen it on the operatic stage, and to gain thousands nightly by means of her voice—that is, if she can only come to Europe to study. Forthwith she comes abroad to gain, in ninety nine cases out of a hundred, only the disheartening knowledge that all the musical centers of Europe are crowded with would-be prima donnas; that the supply far exceeds the demand, and that her time and money have been alike thrown away.

His Honor Rewards Truthfulness.

"Standing there as you do before me, do you pretend to say that you were not drunk last night?" inquired his honor of the Detroit police court of Uncle Dennond.

Charley felt of his nose, gazed down at his yawning boots, and replied:

"I don't pretend nothing."

"Well, that's a great deal better than as if you claimed to be at the battle of Waterloo, or served as a body servant to General Washington. I like your appearance very much, and we'll call it sixty days. If it was some folks I wouldn't make it over thirty."

Dennis remarked that somebody would catch lightning when he got out, and his honor pointed his finger over the desk and replied:

"Charles, my son, don't throw any rocks at my front gate. I'm old and tender hearted, but if any one should rouse me there'd be a funeral procession half a mile long the next day, and it wouldn't be my funeral. Don't fool with a Nemo has been, my boy."

The Trade Business.

How it is done by bankers and brokers and legislators the public knows; and this is the way it is done by the boys who peddle on the trains, as told recently communicated to the New Orleans *Picayune*: "You see each boy is furnished with just so much fruit, so many books and papers, and he is either obliged to show them up at the end of the route or else turn over the money for what they have been sold. The only way it can be done is this: We sell a book, say, to a passenger for one dollar and fifty cents. He reads it, and then we gave him a new book worth fifty cents for the one he has read. He is generally willing to make the exchange, and reads the new one. This, when finished, he is willing to swap for a ten cent paper, which paper he leaves in the car when he gets out. This paper we pick up and put back in our pile, having all of our books and papers and one dollar and fifty cents. This is about the only show we have; without it we could not make a decent living.

A Grange Factory.

The Granges in Mississippi propose to build a cotton factory in or near Natchez, the capital to be supplied by the granges of Adams and the adjoining counties. The proposition is to form a company with a capital of $50,000, to be represented by 2,100 shares of $25 each, payable in four equal installments. It is estimated that a fair start can be made with an investment of $35,000 for land, buildings, water power, and machinery, which would leave $15,000 for working capital. When the necessary capital is subscribed, a board of directors is to be chosen by the subscribing granges interested, each grange being entitled to votes in proportion to the amount of its subscriptions.

The city and county debts of the whole Union are estimated to be to-day $2,15,000,000, but as this estimate is only for those having one million and over of inhabitants, the total may be set down at a thousand million. Add State and national debt and there results a heavy load for posterity.

A Case to the Point.

Recent proceedings in the English court of chancery, before Vice-Chancellor Sir R. Malins, have created so much feeling in Canada as the developments made in the Emma mine affair aroused in the United States when the disreputable connection of Minister Schenck with that concern was first made public. A Mr. Prince, a prominent Canadian, owned some oil wells, and a company was formed for the purpose of buying them for the sum of £80,000, which was afterward increased to £160,000. The shares were first hawked about in the city of London, but the shrewd stock jobbers of that locality failing to see any money in the scheme, the promoters transferred their operations to the West End, where, having secured the aristocratic name of Sir John Dalrymple Hay to place on their prospectus as chairman and a director of the company, the stock was eagerly taken. Having paid an immense sum for wells, it who next thought expedient to send agents to Canada to investigate their value, and when the investigation and the report of the agents had been made the company suddenly collapsed. It was afterward discovered that a check for £58,000, which had been drawn by the directors on account of the purchase money, had been split up into smaller amounts, and that among these a check for £1,000 went to Sir J. D. Hay, who, the next day, paid to the company precisely the same amount as the deposit due from him on account of forty shares which stood in his name. Thereupon the official liquidator of the company made an application to the court for an order to compel the chairman to refund the £1,000 which it was claimed he had received from the company. It was contended, on the other hand, that in reality it was Mr. Prince's money that was paid to Sir John, and that the company had nothing to do with the transaction; but the court decided that in case of this kind it was bound not to be blinded by the semblance of purity in a transaction which enabled a chairman and director of a company to evade the performance of his duties, and Sir John was ordered to disgorge. This decision was virtually to the effect that Sir John D. Hay, in permitting the agent of Prince to pay for the shares which it was necessary for him to hold in order to qualify him to act as a director, accepted a bribe from the vender when he had duties to perform to the purchasers, and as the money originally came from the funds of the company, it must be returned to the shareholders.

Household Helps.

To Clean Black Kid Gloves.—A good way to clean black kid gloves is to take a teaspoonful of salad oil, drop a few drops of ink on it, and rub it over the gloves with the tip of a feather, then let them dry in the sun.

To Prevent Tin Rusting.—Rub fresh lard over every part of the dish, and then put it in a hot oven and heat it thoroughly. Thus treated, any tinware may be used in water constantly, and remain bright and free from rust indefinitely.

Light Rye Tea Cakes.—One pint of sweet milk, two eggs, a tablespoonful of sugar and a large pinch of salt. Add enough rye flour to make it as stiff as common griddle cake batter. Bake half an hour in "gem" pans. Serve hot or cold, as desired.

Chicken Cheese.—Did you, reader, ever eat any? We like it. Boil two chickens till tender, take out all the bones and chop the meat fine, season to taste with salt, pepper and butter, pour in enough liquor they are boiled in to make moist. Mold it in any shape you choose, and, when cold, turn out and cut into slices. It is an excellent traveling lunch.

The Lord's Prayer.

The following tribute to the Lord's prayer might have been written by Jeremy Taylor; You and I, gentlemen, were taught early to lisp at our mother's knee the Lord's prayer, which, then and now, appears to us the most solemn, comprehensive, and expressive invocation ever invented, to our God. Christ taught it; Christ gave it to the world as the form of prayer belonging to fallen souls to be addressed to their Maker, their Protector, and their Judge, and it has been reverenced and uttered by sincere and pious lips and by devoted hearts from the time it was dedicated to use of man to this hour. And no man ever uttered it in the silence of his chamber without feeling a fresh and a stern impression of the majesty of God and of our relations to his law and his government.

A Baltimore "Fill" on a Railroad.

Ever since the New York and Canada railroad was finished between Whitehall and Ticonderoga, at a place called "Nigger Hollow," in the north part of the town of Putnam, great trouble has been experienced by the road-bed sinking. The place is located in a swampy portion of the lake. Numerous loads of earth have been dumped in the place, but still the road bed continues to disappear. Old canal boats have been sunk alongside of the road; on the hulks long timbers have been placed, on the top of which immense quantities of stone have been laid. Still the track has persisted in sinking, and when a train of cars passes over the spot the speed has to be materially slackened.

The Inundations in France.

The figures that come to us giving the estimate of the damage caused by the inundations in the valley of the Garonne are appalling enough. A special dispatch to the London *Daily News* says that the number of men, women and children drowned in Toulouse alone is roughly estimated at 2,000. And it is announced that 100,000 persons will be wholly dependent on public charity for months to come.

In 1870 New York city had a population of 942,292, and a municipal debt of $122,900,730. In 1871 London had a population of 3,266,987, and a city debt of $25,913,000.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Items of Interest from Home and Abroad.

Admiral Worden, of the German navy, gave a banquet at Kiel in honor of Admiral Worden and the officers of the United States squadron. .... The London *Times* reports that a rebellion has broken out in Burmah. Six murderers were hanged in one day, the most noted of whom was Louis Wagner (known as the Isles of Shoals murderer). He killed two women on the night of March 6th, 1873, on Smutty Nose Island, off the coast of Maine, and suffered the penalty therefor at Thomaston, Me. Another of the murderers was John T. Gordon, of Thomaston, Me., who killed his brother, and brother's wife and child, and seriously injured another child, with an ax, and then fired the house to cover the deed. He secured an old knife blade and attempted suicide an hour before the execution, but was unsuccessful, notwithstanding the fact that he stabbed himself twice. He was hanged on the same gallows and at the same time as Wagner. Two others were negroes and were hanged together at Charleston, S. C. The fifth was James H. Costley, who was hanged at Dedham, Mass., and the sixth was a negro, and was hanged at Atlanta, Ga. ... The floods in France caused an damage the accounts previously given. In Toulouse over one hundred dead bodies were found in houses which had been submerged, and many more must have been swept away. Eight hundred people have fallen in the city and twenty thousand people were without means of subsistence. In the St. Cyprien quarter two hundred and fifteen corpses have been found. At Tremouillet only five houses remain of four hundred. In the district of Foix two entire villages were submerged. Eighty persons were drowned in Verdun. Crops of all kinds throughout the inundated districts have been destroyed. It is estimated that over one thousand have lost their lives. The Paris press have opened subscriptions for the sufferers. A tornado passed over the town of Hendota, near St. Paul, Minn., demolishing many buildings and doing other damage. A child was blown from the mother's arms and killed. As two painters, Thomas Clay and Robert Landersack, were painting the coping of a building in New York, a rope of their scaffolding gave way and they fell a distance of fifty feet to the pavement. Clay was instantly killed and Landersack fatally injured.

A train on the Old Colony railroad ran into a wagon at a crossing in Bowenville, Mass., and killed three men and a child who were driving across the track. The driver of the vehicle was pulled away by the horse and escaped. A monastery in Cincinnati is preparing to receive two hundred Jesuit priests lately driven from Germany. A letter from Rio Janeiro states that the German-Brazilian bank has failed for a heavy amount. The manager squandered the money in speculation and loaned it without security. He made away with the sum of £500,000. Frank Enterer Agostman, aged fifty years, who was committed to prison at Philadelphia for attempted rape on a little girl four years old, committed suicide by hanging himself to a cross bar of his cell window. By a tornado in Detroit, Mich., thirty houses and many outbuildings were demolished, involving a loss of about $25,000. Four persons are known to have been killed and many injured. The drought at Porto Rico injured the crops to such an extent that trade was depressed, in consequence of which many failures took place among the merchants. The neighboring islands are also depressed. The London *Standard* publishes reports of a fearful inundation in Bohemia, Moravia, Carinthia, the Tyrol and Banat, with some loss of life and great destruction of property. Many bridges have been carried away, thousands of cattle drowned, and crops in several districts totally ruined.

A monument dedicated to the fallen soldiers of New Jersey was unveiled at Beverley with appropriate ceremonies. The shaft is sixty-eight feet high and is surmounted by the figure of a soldier. The entire monument is of Italian marble, resting on a granite base. A table prepared in the office of the New York State assessors shows the total assessment of real and personal property for 1874 in the entire State amounted to $2,256,780,192—showing an increase of $198,472,220 over 1873. The results of the tornado in Detroit are summed up in two children killed, three persons severely injured and twelve severely, with twenty-three houses totally demolished, and many others damaged. The French Assembly voted $238,000 for the relief of the sufferers by the inundations. A conflagration at Palamos, in the province of Seville, Spain, destroyed one hundred and forty buildings. The court of inquiry on the loss of the steamer Schiller report that they ascribe the disaster to neglect in not using the lead according to instructions. A terrific storm passed over Hungary and hail fell until two feet of ice had accumulated. A torrent of water swept through the streets of Buda, washing everything in its course into the river Danube. Five hundred of the inhabitants are missing. One man and five women, all colored, while rowing in a skiff on Hall's Lake, near Little Rock, Ark., were drowned by the capsizing of their boat. Yellow fever is reported at Key West.

The return match between the American and Irish teams took place at Dublin before one of the largest gatherings which ever took place in the city. The excitement was great and heavy bets were made on the result. The shots were at targets eight hundred, nine hundred and one thousand yards distant, and for the eight hundred yard target the Irish team won the toss. At the conclusion of the shooting the Irish team was one point ahead, having made 328 out of a possible 360, to the American's 327. The average shooting at this target was fifty six and one-sixth out of a possible sixty. At Creedmoor last year the score of the eight hundred yard match stood Americans, 325, Irish, 317. In the nine hundred yard match the Americans were victorious by a total of thirty-four points, the result being Americans, 327, Irish, 293; the score standing Americans, 554, Irish, 520. At Creedmoor at the end of the nine hundred yard shooting, the score stood American's, 673, Irish, 629. In the one thousand yard match the Americans were successful by a score of four points, making their entire score thirty-eight points ahead of the Irish team. The empire made the announcement that the Americans were victorious. The one thousand yard match stood for Americans, 333 points for the Irish team, 329 points. Grand total: American team, 987 points, Irish team, 920 points. At Creedmoor, Sept. 26, 1874, the first match between the American and Irish teams, the score was 934 to 901 in favor of the American team. Thus the Americans won both matches.

A party of Mexican raiders crossed into Texas and drove off a large number of cattle, but were pursued by a party of rangers. Five prisoners escaped from the jail at Newcastle, Del., but were subsequently recaptured. By a fire in Watson's silk factory in Paterson, N. J., five hundred men were thrown out of employment, and a loss of $100,000 entailed, to cover which there was an insurance of but $12,000. Advices from China state that a rebellion has broken out in Manchuria caused by the repressive enactions against mining laborers. ... China has refused to allow the shipment of any more Coolies to Cuba on account of the reports of bad treatment received by them in that country.... A terrible typhoon visited Hong Kong May 31. The steamer Payang was wrecked and one hundred and twenty five lives were lost. .. .. The damage to property by the inundations in the cities of Toulouse and Agen alone exceeds $24,000,000. ....China has appropriated forty thousand teals for a representation at the Philadelphia Centennial. The local government of Hong Chow proposes to send ten thousand teals' worth of porcelain and silks. ...A London trade review says that owing to the floods in France and the unfavorable reports from America, the grain market is hardening. Germany and England have the best prospects, and Russia, Hungary and France the worst.... Ferdinand, ex-Emperor of Austria, died of lung disease, aged eighty-two years.....Owing to the long drought the Philadelphia water board has limited the supply of water to the city. . The Newfoundland cod and salmon fisheries are later this year than ever before, on account of the quantities of ice.

Heavy thunder storms prevailed over northern Delaware and the adjacent portions of Pennsylvania, during which several were killed by lightning. In Iliff Creek Hundred, Mrs. John Pierson was killed at the door of her house, near Stanton. Louis Welch was killed in a barn and a companion stunned, and John T. Jones' house near Hilton was struck and four of his family severely stunned—his daughter Ada being killed. On account of the damage done by the French flood over one hundred thousand people will be dependent upon charity for months to come. The subscriptions for relief already amount to over $200,000. The day after the international shooting match at Dollymount the contestants shot for prizes offered by different clubs, and R. C. Coleman, Col. Gildersleeve and Hale of the Americans carried off three of the trophies. . . The Republicans of Iowa, in convention at Des Moines, nominated Samuel J. Kirkwood for governor. The resolutions declare that the republic is a nation, one and indissoluble, within which the constitutional rights of States and the people to local self-government must be faithfully maintained, that gold and silver are the only reliable permanent legal tender, and advocate the gradual resumption of specie payments by contraction and steady steps in that direction, are in favor of a tariff for a revenue, so adjusted as to encourage industry, oppose further grants of the national domain, demand a revision of the patent laws to relieve industry from oppression from monopoly, oppose the third term and thanks Grant's letter effectually removes the issue from politics, stands by free education and the public school system. . . The California Democratic State Convention in its platform opposes the interference of the federal administration in State affairs, favors a gold basis for currency only, favors a tariff for revenue only, believes it the right and duty of the Legislature to regulate corporations whether railway, gas, telegraph, water or otherwise, and to limit their charges in the interest of the republic.

A Possible Shot.

In the contest at Dollymount a wonderful improvement was manifest on the part of the American team. Out of a possible 1,080, 967 points were scored by our men. What is meant by a possible 1,080 may be explained as follows. Each man of the team shot fifteen times at three different ranges—800, 900, and 1,000 yards. As six men shot forty-five times each, the total shots were 270 for each team. If every shot fired had struck the bulls' eye, four points would have been credited to the marksman, and a total of 1,080 would have been reached. The actual points made by the American team were 967—that is, 113 points less. How very little this is may be understood by stating that if only twenty-one outers counting two each and twenty seven centers counting three each had been made in the whole shooting this difference of 113 would have been accounted for, while not a shot had missed the target. The American team were very rarely off the target. As it is the average made by the victorious team is within a fraction of eighty nine and a half per cent., which is certainly the highest team score ever recorded. Last year the total score of the Irish was 931, being two more than this year, which was 929. Their percentage is a trifle over eighty-six.

An Appropriate Testimonial.

Passing by the rooms of the Washoe club, says the Virginia (Nev.) *Enterprise*, our attention was called to a very singular testimonial of a very singular occurrence. It will be remembered that, some two years and a half ago, Colonel Stone was stopped by a highwayman between here and Silver City and robbed. Among the other things taken by the highwayman was a gold watch and chain. It was through these that the robber was caught, identified and sent to the State prison at Carson. The highwayman was none other than Darling, alias "Rattlesnake Dick." A short time since the colonel received the singular testimonial of which mention is made above. It came from "Rattlesnake Dick," and is of his own manufacture in prison. It is a crib-board of singular design. On one end is carved a picture of a man with a pistol stopping two horses attached to a buggy, representing the robbery, and beneath it are cut the words, "Darling vs. Stone." On the other end are the words, "Stone vs. Darling," and above is a man with a ball and chain attached to his leg and a mallet and chisel in his hand, cutting a block of stone. It tells the whole story plainer than words can.

Fight With a Tiger.

In the village of Barson, in the district of Shahabad, a tiger of large size was sitting in a sugarcane field. The alarm was given and brought together many people, among whom there were two Gowalla youths, who had been tending their buffaloes close by. While the whole crowd dared not approach the tiger one of those young men proceeded, bare handed, toward the ferocious animal, which in one leap brought him under his body. The man, although in such position, had presence of mind to catch hold of the fore legs of his adversary, while the other youth, with unparalleled boldness and dexterity, ran and took hold of the tiger's neck. A scuffle ensued, and, the spectators now lending their assistance, the brave Gowalla youths came out victorious with their adversary slain and fallen at their feet.

Detroit Free Pressings.

A Boston paper condemns the practice of yelling "whoa!" at runaway horses. Yes, it is mean. The better way is to jab at em' with a fence rail.

Discouraged at the Start.—As a stranger was yesterday knocking at the door of a house on Second street, a boy came around the corner and inquired: "Got anything to sell?" "Yes, I want to sell your mother a box of tooth paste." "Might as well git off'n the steps," continued the boy, as a smile broke out around his mouth; "she's got store teeth, and she cleans 'em with a woolen mg!"

Master Enough.—A ten-year old boy was yesterday seen weeping bitterly in Justice alley, and a kind-hearted pedestrain halted and inquired: "What ails you, my son—why those tears!" "Don't make fun of me!" wailed the boy in sorrowful tones. "I had two shillings saved up to go to the circus, and Uncle Bill's folks came in from Royal Oak and mother had to use it to buy strawberries for sup (sob) per!"

Taut Fixed It.—Two boys, packed away in a sugar hogshead behind one of the stores lately, were heard talking as follows: "First boy—"So you have to work in the garden, eh!" Second boy—"Yes, and it's just a killin' me by inches!" First boy—"I see it is, but we can fix it. I'll come around there tonight and hoe up all the cabbages, and you git up before daylight and pull up all the onions, and then we'll have good times all the rest of the summer."

The New Panacea.

Modern science having demonstrated that alcohol is neither food nor physic, but, on the contrary, a species of poison, the introduction of a potent tonic which is entirely free from it is certainly a subject for congratulation. Dr. Walker's Vinegar Bitters is a medicine which may be fairly characterized as an unobjectionable specific for many distressing and dangerous diseases. Temperance organizations, heretofore in favor of permitting the sale of alcohol for medical purposes, are of opinion that Vinegar Bitters possesses all the efficacy as an invigorant that has ever been even claimed for spirituous stimulants, and on this account, as well as because of the singular success which has attended its use in dyspepsia, liver complaint, disorders of the bowels, nervous diseases, general debility and all maladies growing out of intemperance, they warmly recommend it as a restorative and alterative of surpassing excellence.

Indian Coffins.

A few days ago, as a man was plowing in a field near Manack, Lowndes county, Ala., the ground suddenly gave way to the depth of two or three feet, and the plow struck a hard substance. After the horse and plow were extracted an examination was made, and the ground proved to be a veritable Indian burial place. Two vessels, the shape of ordinary boiling pots, were found, though the horse in falling had broken one to pieces, and the plow had made a large hole in the side of the other. The two vessels were evidently connected and covered by some substantial wires or strings. The bodies originally placed in them were of children, and the bones found indicated that one was an infant and the other two or three years old. The shape of the vessel goes to show that the Indians, instead of laying them out straight, doubled them up, so that they could be put in the burying vessels.

The purest article is the cheapest in the end. Dobbins' Electric Soap (made by Cragin & Co., Phil.) is perfectly pure, snow-white, and preserves clothes wash ed with it. Be sure and try it.

Eminent men of science have discovered that electricity and magnetism are developed in the system from the iron in the blood. This accounts for the debility, low spirits and lack of energy a person feels when this vital element becomes reduced. The Peruvian Syrup, a protoxide of iron, supplies the blood with its iron element, and is the only form in which it can enter the circulation. —*Com*

The cathartics used and approved by the physicians comprising the various medical associations of this State are now compounded and sold under the name of *Parsons Purgative Pills*.—*Com.*

The Markets.

NEW YORK.

Beef Cattle—Prime to Extra Bullocks	10¾@	13¾
Common to Good Texans	9¾@	09¾
Milch Cows	50 00	@90 00
Hogs—Live	07¾@	08¾
Dressed	09¾@	10¾
Sheep	06 @	10
Lambs	13¾@	15¾
Flour—Middling	5 15 @	5 40
Flour—Extra Western	5 00 @	5 80
State Extra	5 00 @	6 80
Wheat—Red Western	1 82 @	1 83
No. 2 Spring	1 81 @	1 82
Rye—State	1 03 @	1 03
Barley—State	1 20 @	1 30
Barley Malt	1 80 @	1 87
Oats—Mixed Western	33 @	33½
Corn—Mixed Western	76 @	79
Hay, per cwt	80 @	1 10
Straw, per cwt	80 @	90
Hops	7to30@	35
Pork—Mess	20 70 @	20 95
Lard	12½@	13
Fish—Mackerel No 1, new	11 00 @	12 00
" No 2, new	8 50 @	9 50
Dry Cod, per cwt	5 50 @	6 00
Herring, Scaled, per box	40 @	40
Petroleum—Crude	05¾@06	Refined, 12
Wool—California Fleece	26 @	35
Texas "	24 @	34
Australian "	51 @	53
Cutter—State	28 @	30
Western Dairy	26 @	28
Western Yellow	20 @	24
Western Ordinary	10 @	14
Pennsylvania Fine	28 @	35
Cheese—State Factory	12 @	13½
" Skimmed	03 @	07
Western	10 @	11
Eggs—State	21 @	21

ALBANY.

Wheat	1 37 @	1 37
Rye—State	1 00 @	1 00
Corn—Mixed	86 @	86
Barley—State	1 12½@	1 13½
Oats—State	62 @	65

BUFFALO

Flour	5 85 @	7 25
Wheat—No. 2 Spring	1 10 @	1 10
Corn—Mixed	76 @	76
Oats	67 @	67
Rye	1 07 @	1 07
Barley	1 40 @	1 40

BALTIMORE

Cotton—Low Middlings	16 @	16
Flour—Extra	6 25 @	8 25
Wheat—Western Red	1 30 @	1 30
Rye	98 @	1 00
Corn—Yellow	81 @	81
Oats—Mixed	52 @	53
Petroleum	06¾@	06¾

PHILADELPHIA.

Flour—Pennsylvania Extra	5 75 @	6 00
Wheat—Western Red	1 80 @	1 80
Rye	1 05 @	1 05
Corn—Yellow	80 @	80
Mixed	78 @	79
Oats—Mixed	51½@	51½
Petroleum—Crude	07 @07	Refined, 12½

"We copy the following from an exchange, which is important if true: Chronic diarrhœa of long standing, also dysentery and all similar complaints seldom cure at this season of the year, can be cured by the use (internally) of *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment*. We know whereof we affirm.—Ozan.

A MAN OF A THOUSAND.

A CONSUMPTIVE CURED.—When death was hourly expected from Consumption, all remedies having failed, accidental aid to a discovery whereby Dr. H. James cured his only child with a preparation of *Cannabis Indica*. He now gives recipe free on receipt of two stamps to pay expenses. There is not a single symptom of Consumption that it does not relieve. Night Sweats, Irritation of the Mucous Membranes of the Intestines, Shortness of Breath, Loss of Appetite, Weakness of the Stomach, Inaction of the Bowels, and Wasting of the Muscles. Address CRANBROOK & CO., 1102 Race Street, Philadelphia, Pa., giving name of this paper.

"BUY ME, AND I'LL DO YOU GOOD."—In the busy walks of life you will find men and women who are suffering from dyspepsia, liver complaint, headache, vertigo, debility of the nervous system, constipation, acidity, despondency, and many other maladies caused from an impurity of the blood. This alone is what things need not exist. Dr. LANGLEY'S ROOT AND HERB BITTERS will expel these diseases, and restore us to once a new lease of life. Sold by all druggists. GEO. D. GOODWIN & CO., Boston, Wholesale Agents.

SILVER TIPPED SHOES. Soaps Parents should insist on having the Patent Stiffener to save their children's ankles. See that the genuine "SILVER TIPPED SHOES" are on the soles by buying SILVER TIPPED Shoes, which never wear through at the toe.

Money is thrown away by all who do not buy the NEW WIRE Spring Shoes. They are the easiest, most pliable and serviceable. Look out for imitations. All genuine goods bear the Patent Stamp.

CABLE SPRING WIRE

WANTED, AGENTS everywhere for the Centennial History. Only book. Big commissions, selling well. Address H. B. HOUGHTON & CO., 1 Somerset Street, Boston, Mass.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, Chester, Pa. Opens Sept. 8th. Location healthful, grounds ample, buildings commodious. Civil Engineering, the Classics and English thoroughly taught. For Circulars apply to COL. THEO. HYATT, President.

A Chemical Flower, resembling the Morning Glory, changes to beautiful colors with every change of the atmosphere. Every degree of moisture or dryness represented by a different color. Tells of storms and fair weather. Sent, postpaid, on receipt of 25 cents. Agents Wanted.

TEAS.—The choicest in the world—Importers' prices—Largest Company in America—Staple article—pleases everybody—Trade continually increasing—Agents wanted everywhere—to whom liberal inducements are offered—Regular employment given—Don't waste time on trifles—Send for Circular to ROBERT WELLS, 43 Vesey Street, New York, P. O. Box 1287.

"HEAVY YOKES"

A new thrilling story by the author of "Against the World," has just begun in the Boston Weekly Globe. Get the whole story by sending 50 cts. for that Nos. 8 pages, sixty-four columns, full of reading matter, postage free. THE GLOBE Pub. Co., Boston.

WITNESS

MOODY & SANKEY.

Witness Extra No. 5. Just issued. Contains sermons by Moody, John Hall and others, with Engravings of the Tent (Fulton Street) Church now being pulled down. Price, $2 per 100, 15 for 25 cents or 5 for 10 cents, postpaid. NEW YORK DAILY WITNESS, published 7 days every morning. All the News. Only $4 a year. Try it one month for 25 cents, postage paid. JOHN DOUGALL, 2 Spruce Street, New York.

SEA FOAM

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